

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY

No. VI.

A CLEAR STAGE AND NO FAVOUR.

"NATURE, Sir, effected the cure—not I. We physicians can do nothing more than remove obstructions to the free action of Nature.—She does all the rest." Such in substance, was the reply given by a celebrated medical man, upon receiving the earnest thanks of a patient, who had reaped the benefit of his skill—a reply not more remarkable for the modesty it evinced, than for the profound philosophy it contains. It may serve us as text, illustrative of the subject we have in hand—the proper object of civil government. What it was appointed to do, we have already seen—what, if revealed truth be consulted, must be set down as *no part of its business*, craves a word or two of remark, before we dismiss the first branch of our proposed inquiry.

"A clear stage and no favour"—that is all which human nature, whether individual or social, asks at the hands of government—that is all which it can advantageously receive. The laws of Providence affecting mind and morals, are not a whit more unsteady, howbeit less known, than are those impressed upon matter. The "powers that be," like ignorant physicians, mistake their calling, when they suppose that their skill is to supply the healing efficacy which is to cure society of the evils which afflict it. By attempting too much, they have done incalculable mischief. They have never touched but to derange the natural order of things. They never yet attempted to build up an "interest," without doing, in the long run, far more harm than good. "To develop the resources and character of a people" is as great an absurdity at which for them to aim, as for the surgeon to pretend that he can develop the limbs and organs of a patient. The business of both is to give nature fair play—to remove obstructions—and to rely upon the operation of those laws which are to be ascribed to the Supreme wisdom, for bringing out of man whatever virtue there is in him. We affirm, then, and we shall try to make good the affirmation, that the object of civil government, with a view to secure which it is armed with the sword, does not, and cannot include, individual or social development and discipline.

Each man's life, according to the representations of Christianity, is a probation. Wrapt up within him when he comes into this world, are certain powers, animal, intellectual, moral, and spiritual, which it is the great end of his being to unfold. With a view to this God has ordered all his arrangements—and external events, as regulated by his providential laws, constitute, as it were, the soil, the atmosphere, the dew, the sunshine, and the showers necessary to expand this immortal germ into blade, stalk, leaves, flower, and fruit. Pleasure, therefore, is associated with every fitting exercise of these powers—penalty or pain with inaction or excess. The infant rolling on the floor, stretching its tiny limbs, testing its coming strength, and crowing its delight—the philosopher grasping an evasive truth in the far-off regions of speculation, and bringing it back with him to the realms of knowledge, with a flush of triumph on his brow—the moralist putting beneath his feet some restless and gigantic passion by sheer force of will—the saint finding daily enjoyment in winging higher and yet higher flights into the "unseen" world—these are but specimens of the care evinced by the Universal Ruler, and of the provision he has made, to elicit human capabilities into free, vigorous, and self-sustained action, and of the value he has set upon spontaneity in all that relates to human development.

As if, moreover, to leave us without room for mistake in this matter, he has affixed to every unnatural suspension, waste, or misapplication of these powers, an appropriate penalty. We cannot flee from a duty without, Jonah-like, meeting our punishment where least we expected it. We cannot gratify a forbidden propensity, without arming it at the same time with the scourge with which to lash us. We cannot transgress the bounds pointed out to us by reason or conscience, without returning within the precincts of law—if we are happy enough to return at all—worn and foot-sore. Communities fare in this respect as individuals. They are under a like system of rewards and punishments. They cannot devolve upon a substitute responsibilities which the Highest has imposed upon them. The true blessing consequent upon an obligation discharged, is associated exclusively with their discharge of it—the curse following a neglect of it, follows their neglect of it, however well it may have been fulfilled by proxy. And the certainty with which dereliction is connected with suffering—the unerring precision with which the appointed vengeance smites the guilty party—the fixed and undiminishing proportion which obtains between the wrong done, and the recompense received—render these arrangements of Providence tenfold more impressive. It is evident that this exactness and rigour of moral discipline is needed, in order to the ultimate development of the powers of man, both individual and social.

Christianity recognises all this—points attention to it—explains its meaning—builds much of its reasoning upon it—and supplies the most powerful of motives for putting forth, in accordance with the laws of nature and of truth, all human capabilities. He in whom all government centres—who alone is able to follow causes through all their consequences—who sees to the end of His own work, and can forbearingly wait while one form of error and evil after another is springing up, maturing, and decaying—He alone, we say, possesses the knowledge requisite to the conducting of this vast and intricate system of discipline and development. Man cannot deal with it authoritatively without deranging it—destroying here what he would renovate there—creating many evils where he achieves a solitary good—paralyzing energies which he meant to strengthen—drying up sympathies just where he intended to consult them—letting in troops of miseries by the very gate which he set open for the expulsion of a single one—aggravating the mischief which it was his aim to cure.

"A clear stage and no favour." Let us apply the maxim, and our own reasonings upon it, to some definite and tangible question—say, general education. The gist of our observations may thus be made more distinct and impressive.

It will hardly be denied that the Divine Ruler has made his own provision for the training up of successive generations. Parental instinct, natural curiosity, the power connected with knowledge, the miseries which grow up apace on the soil of ignorance, His own command, and the peculiar motives for obeying it which Christianity supplies—all constitute part of that moral apparatus which He has constructed to secure the education of rising manhood. Nor can it well be doubted that upon communities, as such, devolves the responsibility of spontaneously supplying these defects which spring out of the inability of individuals. The performance of the duty has its abundant rewards—the neglect of it its heavy penalties. The end, however, is not at present secured. What then? Is it the business of Government to take the matter in hand? Our argument replies "No." The duty of civil Government is to provide "a clear stage and no favour"—to remove impediments to the free agency of moral nature and religious zeal—to see to it that nothing in the shape of its own fiscal exactions or of class injustice operate to prevent the fullest and freest play of those instincts and responsibilities by which the end is to be secured. Suppose, however, the voluntary system to fail—the penalties of failure begin to take effect. True! they are serious—they were meant to be so—but it is very questionable whether any third party, such as the State, stepping in between the neglect and the penalty, will not, in the end, make confusion worse confounded. We shall admit, what is seriously to be doubted, that it secures for the time being the good it desired—a competent education for all its subjects. It does this, be it remembered, by appealing to an entirely different and opposite class of motives to those which would have been active under the laws of Providence—it compels where they sought only to induce. Now who amongst us can calculate

the ultimate effects of this on a national scale, or how far the displacement of God's moral apparatus for man's physical and mechanical one will disturb the action of those sweet influences which bind society together? Who can say, what will be its bearing upon parental solicitudes—what its results upon filial respect and duty—what its future and settled action upon domestic relationships—what expanding sympathies it will dry up—what sense of responsibility it will benumb—how it will act and react on human selfishness—what widening and ever-widening circles of mistake this one stroke of policy may cause—the fresh necessities it will engender—the new and yet more difficult spheres of action it will compel the government to enter? All this is unknown to us as yet, or can only be guessed at—but enough appears upon the surface to prove that all interferences by government with individual or social discipline and development have hitherto worked out the most disastrous consequences.

The experiment has been tried in trade and commerce, and it unexpectedly dragged us in the verge of national ruin. It has been tried in the State-maintenance of the poor—and is rapidly becoming altogether unmanageable. It has been tried in religion—and the empire groans beneath the burden of its failure. Governments have mistaken their calling, as Phaeton did his when he aspired to drive his father's chariot. They have elected themselves the viceregents of Divine Providence—and it will be long ere the world ceases to rue their childish and imbecile presumption.

BIDWELL, THE CHURCH-RATE VICTIM.

[The following letter has been received from Bidwell, in reply to one addressed to him by the publisher of the *Patriot*]:—

Cambridge Town Gaol, September 9, 1847.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and have to thank you for the interest you have taken in my behalf. I assure you that the subscriptions, &c., that have been left with you for me will be thankfully received, and will come at a very acceptable time, as I am in expectation of my wife's confinement every day. I shall feel obliged to you, if you will forward the subscriptions to Edward Foster, Esq., Brooklands, Cambridge, who will receive them for me. Anything else may be sent to my wife, as follows: Mrs. Bidwell, No. 8, Newnham, Cambridge. Again thanking you for the trouble you have taken, I beg to subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

Daniel Pratt, Esq. WM. BIDWELL.

The following is William Bidwell's own statement of the proceedings taken against him for a conscientious refusal to pay church-rates:—

In 1841, Mr. Charles Balls, churchwarden of St. Botolph parish, called on me to demand a church-rate. After requesting me to fix a time, if it did not suit me to pay just then, I told him I thought it would be best to be candid with him, as I did not mean to pay, but he could take my goods if he thought fit. Mr. Balls turned away in anger, and said he would make me. Shortly after, I was served with a summons; after that, with a magistrate's order, which I took no notice of; then Mr. Hall succeeded in office; he took the same steps, frequently calling to persuade me to pay, but I still refused. In March, 1843, I was again summoned, but, having business in London, when I should have attended, Mr. Hall thought it advisable to obtain a fresh summons on my return, which was frequently the case when the churchwarden thought I must have forgotten the last one, which, however, was not so, as my wife in general reminded me of them in tears to know what would become of our family. In this state of anxiety I was kept, with now and then a police-officer calling to tell me I had better pay, as the magistrates had been applied to to grant a distress, all adding to the miseries of my family. At length, Mr. Hall came with a solicitor, Mr. King, while I was at dinner with my family, to know if I still refused, and upon what grounds. I told him it was on conscientious grounds. He then said, it is not because you have not got the means? I told him I might, with truth, apply that, but I had no wish so to do. After some further remarks from Mr. King with respect to my being backed by friends, and a caution that they might deceive me, as they had known such things to happen; they left, and I heard nothing more till the Assizes, when a friend, who was in court, came running to tell me a true bill had been found against me for misdemeanour. My friends then employed Mr. Cooper, the solicitor, to defend me, who communicated with Mr. King, and he promised to let Mr. Cooper know when I should appear to put in bail, which he did not do; but as I was proceeding in the town on business, I was arrested by a police officer. I asked him to allow me to see some of my friends, to become my bail; he told me I must be quick, as he could not leave me, and the magistrates were then sitting. I was not able to see my friends, and was obliged to proceed to the hall with the officer; but before my commitment was made out, some friends arrived, who became my bail. Thus, with the distress of my family, and a harassed mind, was I kept in suspense till the assize came; but then the case was not decided, but again and again adjourned, until the last assize, when I was ordered to pay the expense of the prosecution; but not having a shilling to help myself with, I told his lordship that it was impossible.

He then wished to adjourn the case until the next assize, with a remark, that, possibly, my friends would raise the money, with my bail enlarged to appear for judgment; but, having suffered so much for upwards of six years, during which time I buried two infants, besides other misfortunes of a similar kind, I felt it a duty to myself and family to press his lordship to deliver judgment at once, which he did with reluctance. A few weeks previous to my receiving sentence, Mr. Balls again called (being churchwarden) to demand a church-rate, when I felt so much excited, that I told him I did not wish to be insulted by him. I have now been incarcerated six weeks, and have been obliged to sell my little stock, which I had prepared to pay my rent, to support my family with; but I do thank the Almighty that he has sent me a few friends to rescue my family from destitution and the Union. In addition to my prosecution for the rates, my vote has been objected to three or four times; notwithstanding the barrister told them not to drag me from my business any more, they have again left me out of the list. I received a National education at the Lancaster School, as my parents had no other means to pay, being very poor, and are now living to participate in my sorrow; but as soon as I left, they took me to a Dissenting chapel, of which they were members. When so suddenly apprehended by the police officer as related above, I was in ill-health and under medical treatment."

WILLIAM ALLEN'S OPINION ON CHURCH-RATES.

[We are indebted to a Correspondent for the following letter]:—

TO THE PARISHIONERS OF LINDFIELD.

RESPECTED FRIENDS,—It is always painful to my feelings to be obliged to be engaged in differences with my friends and neighbours; but when matters of principle are in question, and especially those connected with civil and religious liberty, I dare not shrink from avowing my sentiments, and supporting those principles to the utmost of my power.

The subject of the church-rate which is now agitating this parish, is, with me, one of those matters of principle. I consider that the end and object of every good government is, the protection of our dearest rights—that is, person and property—and the worship of God in the manner which we conscientiously believe is most acceptable to Him. Now, if we honestly pay the taxes levied by Government for the support of civil society, we have a right to its protection. While a man does this, and fulfils the social and relative duties of life respectably—while he is a good husband, a good father, and a good neighbour, conscientiously refraining from doing an injury to any one—the State has nothing to do with the manner in which he conceives it to be his duty to worship his Maker. This is a matter entirely between his God and himself, with which no earthly power has a right to interfere; and for this plain reason, that no man can answer for him before the tribunal of Divine Justice: and therefore, since mutual protection is the sole object for which we submit to a form of government, and pay taxes, all laws made to compel subjects to support any particular form of religion, are unjust in principle, and ought to be resisted. The Saviour of men, when he sent out his apostles (who, by the way, were the poor of this world, though rich in faith), laid this solemn injunction upon them, "Freely ye have received, freely give." I heard that one in easy circumstances said, in the vestry-room, that what was the law of the land, even in the matter of religion, ought to be complied with, merely because it is law; and that, in whatever country he might live, he should think it right to conform to the law, in respect to religion. If, then, he had lived under that form of government in this very country, in which bishops Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were burned by law, he, by his own reasoning, must have been a participator in their murder, if he thought it his duty to support the laws without exception. And be it ever remembered, that it was because they could not conform to the State religion, that the early Christians suffered martyrdom; that the Protestants, on St. Bartholomew's day, were butchered; and that a large number of the members of the religious society to which I belong, in the time of King Charles II., laid down their lives in prison.

Under these circumstances, I appeal to the liberal members of the Church of England resident in this parish, whether they think it right to compel their brethren to support forms of worship to which they conscientiously object; or whether it is fair, or consistent with common honesty, to put their hands into the pockets of their Dissenting brethren, for the support of their own particular forms and ceremonies of religion. I am, with best wishes for all my neighbours, their sincere friend,

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Gravelly Cottage, Lindfield,
20th of 9 mo. (Sept.), 1839.

THE "POOR MAN'S CHURCH."—"None are so blind as they who will not see." Of this wilful and hopeless character is the blindness to her own interests and safety which has come over the Established Church. With fated obstinacy she urges on in her career of oppression and injustice, blind to the inevitable results to which she is driving the victims of her rapacity. She will compel men, in sheer self-defence, to abolish her unseemly and dishonest claims, and to demand from the Legislature her dislodgement from her present vantage-ground. Public opinion is now too powerful for a long toleration of the enormities she commits in the name of law; and every fresh outrage but adds volume to the gathering surge, which will ere long sweep away her unholy power, as completely and irretrievably as a writing on the sand. She is committing a new outrage on decency and justice, in the imprisonment of William Bedwell, sentenced at the late Cambridge assizes to six months' incarceration, for non-payment of sixteen shillings church-rate. To heighten public disgust at this proceeding, the victim selected is a poor man, and has a wife and a family of five children dependent on him for support, who earn only three shillings per week for their sustenance during his imprisonment. An enormous sum has been expended in the prosecution of this poor man,—a sum, in some quarters stated to exceed £500. This may be an over-statement, but it is quite certain that the real amount is considerable. We are highly gratified to find that this poor man finds assistance and sympathy amongst those who "hate obbery for burnt offering." The claims of such a man, indeed, are too strong to be overlooked. He is a scapegoat for thousands who have the will, but not the courage, thus to resist Church Rates. The least such can do is to assist the man who dare do what they have the inclination, but not the courage, to do also. Such edifying examples as this, afforded in the prosecution and imprisonment of Bedwell, will not be lost even on Methodists.—*Wesleyan*.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—A lecture was delivered in the Tabernacle Chapel, Hillgate, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Richard Morris, of Manchester, on the liberation of religion from all State interference. The operations of the society were ably described and vindicated by the rev. gentleman. In the Legislature they had upwards of forty members who had pledged themselves to the principle of Church and State separation; and he had no doubt the day would soon arrive when a conspicuous part would be taken in the movement by the members of the Church of England. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer for the zeal and ability which he had displayed in the cause of the association.—*Manchester Examiner*.

EXTRAORDINARY ORDINATION.—On Sunday evening Dr. Dillon, who, it will be recollected, was suspended three or four years since by the Bishop of London, held an ordination at White's-row Chapel, Spitalfields, which place he has recently converted into a "Reformed Church of England." Considerable interest was excited, as it was expected that ecclesiastical prohibition would issue, and the proceedings thus be interrupted. No authoritative notice, however, of the affair was taken. The person to be ordained was a Mr. James Eliot, who is to take charge of the chapel in Friar-street, Blackfriars. The sermon was preached by Dr. Dillon, and had reference to the doctrine of apostolical succession. At the close of his discourse Dr. Dillon retired, and shortly afterwards returned, habited in episcopal robes, assuming the office of a bishop. The ordination service was proceeded with, questions similar in their character to those contained in the ordination service of the Church of England being put to the candidate. The imposition of hands then took place. This Reformed Church of England now consists of five ministers, of whom Dr. Dillon will hereafter become bishop, having already taken upon himself that position.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—The following table exhibits the series of colonial bishoprics in the order of their foundation:—

	Date of Erection.	Conse- crated.
Nova Scotia.....	1787	John Inglis, D.D. 1825
Quebec.....	1793	G. J. Mountain, D.D. 1836
Calcutta.....	1814	Daniel Wilson, D.D. 1832
Jamaica.....	1824	A. G. Spencer, D.D. 1839
Barbadoes.....	1824	Thomas Parry, D.D. 1842
Madras.....	1835	G. T. Spencer, D.D. 1837
Australia.....	1836	W. G. Broughton, D.D. 1836
Bombay.....	1837	Thomas Carr, D.D. 1837
Toronto.....	1839	John Strachan, D.D. 1839
Newfoundland.....	1839	Edward Field, D.D. 1844
New Zealand.....	1841	G. A. Selwyn, D.D. 1841
Antigua.....	1842	D. G. Davies, D.D. 1842
Guiana.....	1842	W. Percy Austin, D.D. 1842
Tasmania.....	1842	F. R. Nixon, D.D. 1842
Gibraltar.....	1842	G. Tomlinson, D.D. 1842
Frederickton.....	1845	John Medley, D.D. 1845
Colombo.....	1845	J. Chapman, D.D. 1845
Melbourne.....	1847	Charles Perry, D.D. 1847
Newcastle.....	1847	Wm. Tyrrell, D.D. 1847
Adelaide.....	1847	Augustus Short, D.D. 1847
Capetown.....	1847	Robert Gray, D.D. 1847

The total number of bishops in connection with the Church of England is as follows:—England and Wales, 27; Ireland, 13; Scotland, 6; the Colonies, 21; at Jerusalem, 1; United States, 29; total, 97.

MR. HENRY VINCENT has been delivering lectures on National Establishments of Religion at Ramsgate and Canterbury.

CHRISTENING IN EXETER-HALL.—Last Sunday morning the infant son of the Earl and Countess of Ducie was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, in the large room, Exeter-hall. The noble lord and his countess stood up before the vast auditory which overflows Exeter-hall every Sunday, and the minister put to him the vows and obligations that belong to this sacrament. Lord Ducie then presented his child in his arms at the baptismal basin, according to the usage of the Established Church of Scotland, and the minister poured water on its brow after the usual manner. The severe simplicity of the ceremony gave it, in the circumstances, an impressive character.—*Patriot*.

JAMES HEALD, Esq., the newly-elected member for Stockport, was admitted to the late Wesleyan Conference, congratulated on his return to Parliament, and made the first lay speech to which the Conference, as such, ever listened. We cannot for a moment believe that that venerable body was actuated by any improper partiality in this act—that the rank or successes of the party in question had ought to do with this signal departure from law and precedent. The only mode of interpreting this act of the Conference is, that it is a voluntary concession to what it considers popular right. By this act the Conference admits that laymen have a right to be present during the deliberations of Conference, and that it has thrown open its doors first to Mr. Heald as the representative of the Methodist body.—*Wesleyan*.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—We observe with lively gratification, that arrangements have been made for the immediate issue of a series of fourteen consecutive "Tracts for the Times," on the Sanctification of the Sabbath, two or three of which have, indeed, already appeared. The authors are ministers of various denominations—viz., Drs. Wardlaw, Hannah, King, Steane, Symington, R. W. Hamilton, and Bates; and Messrs. Bickersteth, Jordan, Peter M'OWan, John Angell James, James Hamilton, W. Glover, and A. Thompson. The union of so many ministers, whose praise is in all the churches, in order to the promotion of so truly Christian a cause, augurs well for the success of their combined endeavours.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE LATE INCUMBENT OF ST. JOHN'S, HULL.—The whole of the Wesleyan pulpits in this town appeared in mourning on Sunday week, out of respect to the memory of the late Rev. Thomas Dykes.

VERY STRANGE BUT VERY TRUE.—On Trinity Sunday last, a remarkable incident occurred in a rural parish on the banks of the Tyne, which our informant communicates to us under the appropriate heading of "A

Romance of Real Life." The incumbent of the parish being absent, the curate, contrary to custom, was the morning preacher; and the congregation saw no reason to lament the change. The discourse was of the first order of eloquence and ability. Its value was appreciated by every hearer, and its author was the object of general admiration. "He would one day be a bishop," was prophesied on all hands. Nay! some few (and they were not far wrong) would have him to be an archbishop! An error, however, in giving out the text, awakened inquiry, and even suspicion; and the prying Churchman, who had the means of examination at hand, discovered at home that the sermon was Tillotson's! In the afternoon, the incumbent, who had returned in the interval, mounted the pulpit to preach. He gave out his text—and, to the astonishment of the congregation, it was the same as the curate's—mistake and all!!! The sermon, too, was Archbishop Tillotson's! Incumbent and curate had alike been regardless of the eighth commandment.—*Gateshead Observer*.

DISSENTING CONSISTENCY.—At a meeting of the members of the Baptist Church, Sparrow-hill, Loughborough, held on Wednesday, the 8th of September, after part of the business had been disposed of, the Chairman (the senior deacon) submitted the propriety of holding a thanksgiving service to the Divine Being for his signal and merciful interposition in sending such an abundant harvest. One of the members proposed to hold the service on the following Wednesday, when an amendment was submitted and carried, to the effect that the church resolve to hold a thanksgiving day, but wait till her Majesty shall be graciously pleased to issue an order in Council, for the public observance of the day, and that a neighbouring minister (who, on a recent occasion, gave an address, attempting to prove from Scripture the authority of Government to command us to keep the fast), again be requested to attend.—*From a Correspondent*. [We wonder what instructions this church has received on the subject of the exclusive sovereignty of Christ in his own kingdom. Possibly this doctrine is regarded as no part of the gospel, and the practical conduct suggested by it, as a matter of mere worldly convenience.]

SALE OF THE COPYRIGHT OF THE POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF DR. CHALMERS.—The religious public will be equally surprised and gratified to learn that the late Dr. Chalmers has left a large quantity of unpublished manuscripts, among which is a Commentary on the Scriptures, as far as the book of Jeremiah. The commentary, we understand, differs in its plan from the commentaries of Poole, Henry, Scott, and Clarke, and is written in a manner which is sure to render it popular among all classes of evangelical Christians. Among the manuscripts fully written out, and in a fit state for publication, are also the series of lectures which he, as Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, addressed to the students whose theological education was committed to his care. These lectures are understood to be singularly original and brilliant. There have likewise been found, among the correspondence which Dr. Chalmers carried on with nearly all the distinguished men of the present century, a number of letters of a deeply interesting nature, sufficient to make, with a memoir of himself, four large octavo volumes. The whole of the reverend gentleman's manuscripts have been bought by Mr. Thomas Constable, brother-in-law of Mr. Cowan, the new member for Edinburgh, and son of Mr. Constable, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, and publisher of all his works. Mr. Constable has given the enormous sum of £10,000 for Dr. Chalmers's manuscripts—a sum, we believe, much greater than was ever before given for the posthumous works of an author. The largest amount ever given, under similar circumstances, was £4,500, which Mr. Murray gave to the sons of Mr. Wilberforce for his "Life and Correspondence."—*Observer*.

ISSUE OF MONEY ORDERS.—The following notice was issued yesterday at the Post-office:—"On and after the 13th instant the post-offices at the undermentioned places, within the limits of the London district post, will be opened for the issue and payment of money orders:—41, Clerkenwell-green; 1, Coventry-street, Soho; 231, Great Surrey-street; 36, Great Tower-street; 62, High Holborn; 6, Ireland-row, Mile-end; 211, Shoreditch; 15, Crosby-row, Walworth; and 8, Broadway, Westminster. Also at the following country offices:—Carshalton, Eltham, Hampton, Hendon, Stoke Newington, and Turnham-green."

IBRAHIM PACHA AND THE CITY CHARITIES.—Shortly after the visit paid by Ibrahim Pacha to the City of London, when it will be recollected he was sumptuously entertained by Alderman Johnson, then Lord Mayor, his Highness transmitted £500 to the alderman for appropriation to such charitable purposes as he might deem most deserving. This sum has been thus distributed:—to the General Dispensary, Aldersgate-street, £105, in purchase of £113 2s. 10d.; the Cripple-gate Dispensary, £70; the City Dispensary, Queen-street, £70; Farringdon Dispensary, Bartlett's-buildings, £70; Seamen's Hospital, £75; City of London Truss Society, Queen-street, Cheapside, £60; City of London Association for Relief of the Poor (commonly called the City Kitchen), £50. The Pacha has been enrolled among the benefactors of the above charities, and, in right of his gift, the Lord Mayor for the time being is to be a governor of each of the societies, and of the City of London Association.

MURDER AT MEXBOROUGH, NEAR DONCASTER.—On Saturday evening last a most cold-blooded murder was committed near the Don Pottery, at Mexborough, between Doncaster and the Swinton station, on the North Midland Railway. The unfortunate victim is a man named Caleb Baker, who was in the employ of Mr. Barker, the proprietor of the Don Pottery, as warehouseman. He was a mild, inoffensive man, very much respected by his fellow-workmen, and esteemed by his employer. At present the whole affair is enveloped in mystery, and every effort is being made to trace the murderers. Information has been sent to the Secretary of State, in the hope that a reward will be offered.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A CHRISTIAN HARVEST-HOME.—An interesting series of religious services was held at the Baptist chapel, Up-Ottery, Devonshire, on Tuesday week. The primary object was, to offer thanksgiving to God, who alone giveth fruitful seasons, for the recent singularly good and abundant harvest, and, in conjunction with that object, to promote the great cause of missions to the heathen, and of scriptural, unsectarian education at home. In the morning, a full congregation, and, in proportion to their means, a large collection, evinced the interest which the esteemed minister, Mr. John Chapman, and his friends (most of them engaged in agricultural pursuits), felt in the services of the day. The devotional exercises were led by Messrs. Serle, of Hemyork, Pulman, of Yarcombe, and Taylor, of Kingsbury; and addresses on the duty of united thanksgiving for the abundant harvest, by Mr. Gammon, of Norton, and on the Claims of Missions to the Heathen, by Mr. Chapman, were delivered. At two o'clock p.m., the children of the Sunday and day schools connected with the congregation, were publicly examined, and very affectionately addressed by Thomas Thompson, Esq., and afterwards rewarded by his honourable lady, by the distribution of a large number of suitable religious and useful books. At the close, about 200 persons sat down to tea; and in the evening, Mr. Thompson again addressed the assembly, on the Importance of Education on Scriptural and Liberal principles, showing (apparently to the conviction of his hearers) the highly objectionable character of the recent governmental Minutes on Education, and the duty of Nonconformists to counteract their injurious influence, by the establishment and maintenance of schools on their own principles.

THE NORTH.—Messrs. Ord and Headlam, the Whig members for Newcastle-on-Tyne, were on Wednesday last entertained at a public dinner; Ralph Carr, Esq., of Dunston-hill, in the chair. The Chairman said—"During the last session of Parliament many measures were carried of the utmost importance—some for the assistance of Ireland, another for limited enlistment in the army, and another which I can hardly call a measure, for it was carried by an order in Council, but which was a very great and important advance in the right direction—I mean that for the education of the people [applause]. There can be no doubt that, if the laity do their duty under the power given them by the order, though the clergy be inert and the Dissenters indifferent (and such is unfortunately often the case, notwithstanding their good intentions), good schools will be established in various parts of the country." I purposed making some remarks upon these proceedings, but I feel so pained at the ignoble position the Dissenters have placed themselves in that, for their own sakes, I would bury it in oblivion, their consciences being their monitors. The M.P.'s present were Messrs. Ord and Headlam, Mr. S. Ogle, Mr. W. Hutt, and Mr. Wawn. Sir John Fife paid a graceful compliment to the non-electors:—"He had heard with great pleasure the sentiments which Mr. Headlam had expressed with regard to the moral character, excellent conduct, and great intelligence of the non-electors of the county; and similar statements had fallen from Sir George Grey and Mr. Ord. He hoped that the Ministry would not go out of office without introducing some measure calculated, directly or indirectly, considerably to enlarge the elective franchise [loud applause]. Every case of coercion, cajolery, bribery, or intimidation, proved more strongly the necessity of the ballot; and the Ministry who felt that their strength depended upon the support of the people were most likely to repeal the Septennial Act" [loud applause]. "The battle of the constitution will be fought in the Registration Courts." There will be a host of associations and agents employed in North Durham to carry out the work. There is the North Durham Liberal Reform Association, the Old Whig Association, the Conservative Association, and Lord Seaham's agents, to do the county business. An Independent Association has started up in Sunderland. By way of a beginning, they have docked some of Mr. Barclay's friends off the register. A member of the Society of Friends, of the name of Mounsey, seems to be deeply affected by this unexpected move. It seems, that during the Anti-corn-law agitation, the Association in the town passed a series of resolutions, condemnatory of Mr. Barclay's Parliamentary conduct, and pledging themselves to support two free-trade candidates; to one of these resolutions the elder Mr. Mounsey gave a characteristic consent: "In assenting to this resolution, I do not wish to be understood as pledging myself to use every exertion in my power; but I will use as much exertion as may be convenient." He and all his family plumped for Mr. Barclay at the last election! His son, Edward, living at Newcastle, has received notice that he has no title to a vote. "It is enough to make us all turn Tories," say they. "The sooner the better," say we. South Shields will be looked after by an Independent Society.—Amidst this "bubble, bubble, toil, and trouble," of political warfare, it is refreshing to the soul to note the progress of a purer and higher civilization. The Stockton and Darlington Railway Company—amongst the most liberal and enlightened public companies in England—last week gave the Sunday school children belonging to the Darlington Methodist Wesleyan Association, and Independent schools, and the Methodists schools at Houghton-le-Skerne and Cockerton, to the number of 900, a free trip to the sea-side. The great mass of the children had never seen the sea before—you may guess their ecstasies. The children from the union workhouse had a trip on the week previous. Who knows the impressions for good that such trips as these will leave on the minds of the children. The harvest is nearly in. In both quantity and quality it is very superior indeed. —From our Correspondent.

MUNIFICENT ACT.—The Bath Journal states that the Duchess of Hamilton has recently purchased the beautiful tower and land, the property of the late Mr. Beckford, and has presented it as a cemetery to Walcot parish.

MORE SCHOOLS THAN PUPILS.

(From the London Mercury.)

"Let us build churches, that we make the people religious," say some. "Let us build schools, that we may make the people intelligent," say others. Both classes of persons overlook the fact that it is easier to find church-room and parsons than hearers; and to find school-room and teachers than pupils. Under the former mistake large parliamentary grants have been made for the building of churches, while those which had already been built were not half filled; and under the latter, government has made repeated efforts to increase the number of schools and schoolmasters, while those which had already been provided were not half filled and not half employed.

That there is a great deficiency of religious instruction cannot be denied; but it arises less from deficiency in the means of instruction than from a want of a desire to obtain it. Abundance of church-doors stand invitingly open, but few walk in. That there is a great deficiency also of intelligence cannot be denied; but it arises less from a deficiency of schools and teachers than from either a low appreciation of its worth, or the inability of parents to spare the trifle of wages which their children can earn in various employments; and thus, while school-doors stand invitingly open, there are few to enter.

We do not mean to say that there is school accommodation sufficient to meet the educational wants of the people. On the contrary, we believe that double or triple the number of schools would be required if parents had the wish to have their children instructed, and could afford to do without the trifle which their children earn. We do mean to say, however, that in a great number of localities, and in a great number of instances, there are more schools than scholars to fill them. Lately, in a town of 60,000 inhabitants, a respectable old man rose in a public meeting, affirmed that there was not a man within its bounds who could not have his children educated if he had the wish that he should, and boldly challenged any one to deny his assertion; and yet in that town the churchmen are eager to avail themselves of the proffered government aid for the erection of schools and the endowment of teachers and monitors. Other localities may not be so well provided for, but yet their state, as to the means of conveying instruction, is sufficient to justify our assertion, that in a great number of instances the schools already open are more than sufficient to supply the existing demand for instruction; and here are the proofs.

The Rev. H. Mosley, one of her Majesty's inspectors, in his report on schools in the Midland district, states that in ninety-four schools which he had visited during the year 1844, erected to contain 11,147 children, he found only 6,351 children assembled. In forty-four of the schools which he had visited in 1845, having accommodation for 10,317 children, there was an attendance of only 4,108. Here, then, the schools were not half filled. Again, the Rev. F. Watkins, reporting on the Northern district, says:—"From an examination of fifty schools, it appears that the average attendance of children in them does not reach one-half, and varies to about one-third of the number for which they were built. In fifty schools, with accommodation for 15,003 children, the average attendance is 5,904." Do those districts need new schools? Do they not rather need a new agency to fill those which are already built?

According to the report of S. Tremenhere, Esq., on British Schools in London, it appears that the attendance is only about one-half of the number which could have school-room. From that report, taking the first twenty-schools, we have the following results:—

No.	Measure of each room or sets of rooms in square feet.	Accommodation of Children at six square feet each.	Average Number of children attending.
1	2018	341	70
2	2304	384	130
3	1512	252	210
4	3444	574	120
5	3150	525	140
6	900	150	110
7	2400	400	200
8	1350	225	140
9	2400	400	240
10	2500	416	220
11	2625	437	210
12	900	150	140
13	1200	200	130
14	800	133	100
15	1485	247	130
16	300	50	110
17	800	133	60
18	1296	216	220
19	2144	357	180
20	1848	308	160
Total		5948	3020

Should new schools be erected in those localities? Or should there not rather be some new means tried to insure a better attendance on those which are already established? The report of the Rev. F. Cook on schools in the Eastern district of London gives a similar result:—

No.	Measure of each room or sets of rooms in square feet.	Accommodation of Children at six square feet each.	Average Number of children attending.
1	1840	306	176
2	946	157	85
3	1760	293	88
4	1040	173	138
5	3953	658	240
6	3600	600	318
7	4050	675	230
8	1408	234	286
9	2028	338	200
10	864	144	68
11	274	450	355
12	1768	294	169
13	4200	700	172
14	3612	607	368
15	1108	238	156
16	570	95	70
17	3570	595	480
18	1800	300	134
19	1064	174	219
20	1655	275	180
Total		7301	4132

Here, again, there is no deficiency of school-room. Here, again, is proof that something else is wanting than schools and schoolmasters. Further proof is

given by J. Fletcher, Esq., one of her Majesty's inspectors, who, in reference to the British schools in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, says:—"In the whole there is accommodation for 30,080 children, on the council allowance of space, viz., six square feet superficial to each child. There is still room, however, for about DOUBLE the average attendance in them."

It may be objected that these are schools for the children of Dissenters, schools not offering the attraction of instruction in the doctrines and discipline of the Established Church. Let us try the returns under an ecclesiastical inquiry, and see whether affairs assume a better aspect. Taking the returns from five hundred and forty-nine ecclesiastical districts, made to the Chester Diocesan Board in 1842-3, we find the following results:—

Deaneries of	School accommodation provided	No. of children attending in daily schools.	No. of returns in Deaneries.
Chester, Wirral, & Malpas..	15,178	4,300	57
Nantwich and Bangor.....	5,559	1,120	21
Mindley.....	6,844	1,556	17
Macclesfield.....	15,987	3,350	39
Frodsham.....	9,597	2,957	33
Manchester (1st part of)...	51,311	10,043	60
Manchester (2d part of)...	15,847	2,695	23
Warrington (1st part of)...	24,038	10,228	57
Warrington (2d part of)...	18,324	4,147	29
Amounderness.....	15,517	3,813	31
Lonsdale.....	6,657	1,581	28
Blackburn.....	23,125	4,140	47
Leyland.....	8,345	1,759	19
Furness.....	5,207	1,621	29
Copeland.....	6,809	1,718	19
Kendal.....	7,149	1,581	38
Total	236,475	56,608	549

In commenting upon these returns one of the clergymen of Manchester, in a pamphlet in reply to one by Dr. Hook, of Leeds, says:—

It appears that, in five hundred and forty-nine places, where the total aggregate school accommodation is provided for 236,475 children, there is scarcely more than one-fourth of such accommodation used. Deductions may be made on account of Sunday-schools not allowed to be employed for daily schools, yet, after all such deductions, the fearful fact will not be the less apparent, that scarcely one-half of the school-room, at present provided, is used by the children, for whom such provision has been made. The fact is incontestable, and admits of no adequate qualification by saying that some of the school-rooms may have been built too large for certain neighbourhoods. Wherefore, instead of employing ourselves with calculations as to what school accommodation may be required in some very different state of things, it appears a matter of the very first importance to determine how children can be collected into the schools which already exist. We entirely deny that any expenditure for school building is required beyond that which may be provided on our present mode of proceeding. We do not say that we have school room enough, but we do not hesitate to assert that, with the exception of a few comparatively pressing cases, which demand more immediate attention than others, we are in the course of providing, throughout England and Wales, even more rapidly than the occasion seems to need, the very utmost amount of school accommodation which the wants of the people can ever require.

To say that the voluntary principle is in the course of providing, "even more rapidly than the occasion seems to need, the very utmost amount of school accommodation which the wants of the people can ever require," is saying too much. The school accommodation, now only one-half occupied, in the diocese of Chester only one-fourth occupied, might be doubled without being able to accommodate the pupils, if every child requiring instruction were to attend. But the fact stands, that, at present, "there are more schools than scholars to fill them." We recommend strongly this fact to the attentive consideration of those humane, but not very deeply-inquiring persons, who imagine that nothing more is required to effect the education of the people than more schools and more schoolmasters. Leaving out of our present view the disputes between the advocates of voluntary education and the advocates of Government education, let us ask thinking men on both sides how they are to fill the present half-empty schools, and how they are to create a demand for instruction sufficient to require a supply of school accommodation to double its present amount?

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—Two new stamps, representing postage rates of 10d. and 1s. each, are being prepared at Somerset-house. The 1s. stamps are ready for issue, and the proof of the 10d. one has been approved of by the authorities. Both stamps are of the compressed octagonal form, the same width as the embossed "heads" upon the envelopes now in use, but rather deeper than such stamps. The profile of her Majesty, which is most accurately drawn and exquisitely engraved, is deeply sunk in the die, and consequently it stands out in bold relief. Round the profile are the words "Postage, One Shilling," or "Postage, Tenpence," as the case may be. The colour of the 1s. stamp is green, and it is intended for those of 10d. to use a brown ink or composition. The stamps are struck on sheets of twenty each for the convenience of purchasers, and well backed with adhesive matter. These stamps will be valuable for parcels and foreign letters. They are not to be confined to foreign letters, but may be indiscriminately used for inland, ship, or foreign postages, where the demand of the office, either for transit or weight, reaches the amount represented. To the merchant or others sending foreign letters the convenience will be very great, while the time saved to the office in the operation of obliteration will be considerable. On Thursday notice was issued and affixed at the Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, that the new shilling postage stamp would be ready for delivery on Monday, the 13th instant.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT PEEBLES.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Veitch, of Woodside, on Monday week, from the injuries which he received by the falling of the hustings at the nomination of candidates for the representation of the county of Peebles. In connection with this melancholy event, we are happy to state that the other persons who sustained injuries are in a fair way of recovery. We understand that the person who erected the hustings has received a summons to appear at the Jedburgh Circuit Court.—Witness.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A sort of Ministerial crisis would seem to be impending in Paris. Guizot was summoned by the King on Monday week to attend a Council, which he did not obey. He was induced, it is said, to remain at his chateau, knowing that a matter personal to himself would come under discussion. Soult's retirement being no longer questionable, the appointment of his successor as President of the Council became a matter of pressing necessity. M. Guizot naturally claimed the Premiership, but several of his colleagues, (and amongst them, it was said, M. Duchatel,) frankly declared they would not serve under him. The King accordingly had the Duke de Broglie recalled from London, as much for the benefit of his advice on other State affairs in this critical moment as to obtain his consent to accept the offer of President of the Council of Ministers, which would remove all cause of difference in the Cabinet. Several communications were made on this subject to M. Guizot, at Val Richer, and to M. Duchatel, at Rambouillet, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. All that had transpired was that both would positively be in Paris on Thursday.

The Duke de Nemours was accidentally injured by a shot from the fowling-piece of the Prince de Joinville, while out shooting at Compeigne. It is described as a narrow escape. The shot have since been extracted from his face.

On Saturday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Aumale was safely delivered, at the Palace of St. Cloud, of a prince, to whom the King at once accorded the title of Duke of Guise.

SPAIN.

The mystery which hung over the sudden visit of General Narvaez to Madrid has not been cleared up by the result. For a time, at least, his mission has failed. His effort at manufacturing such a Cabinet as would please the Queen was utterly unsuccessful; and the task was devolved upon Señor Salamanca. The *Gazette* of the 1st inst. publishes the royal decrees accepting the resignation of Señor Pacheco and his colleagues, and appointing Salamanca's new selection. The following are the members of the new Liberal Cabinet:—S. Salamanca, Minister of Finance; S. Patricio de la Escosura, Minister of the Interior; General Ros de Olano, Commerce, Instruction, and Public Works; General Cordova, War; General Sotelo, Marine; S. Antonio Caballero, Under Secretary of State of the Foreign Department, was to direct it *ad interim*. Señor Garcia Goyena has since accepted the department of Justice, and taken the oaths of office: the Presidency of the Council, with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, still remained open until the return of the Duke de Frias, who was expected in the capital on the 5th instant. Señor Pacheco was to be accredited as Minister of Spain at Rome. General Manuel de la Concha, yielding to the entreaties of the Queen, had consented to assume the government of Catalonia, and was to depart on the 4th instant for that province. Before quitting office Señor Pacheco wrote to General Narvaez in the name of the Queen, in which he was commanded to return to Paris to resume his duties as Ambassador. General Narvaez declined to obey the command. General de Concha is to be Captain-General of Catalonia, and Major-General Blazer, Director-General of Infantry.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 3rd instant publishes the programme of the new Cabinet, followed by a royal decree, in which the Queen declares, that it being her will to bury in oblivion the dissensions and troubles which have agitated the monarchy during these last years, she had thought proper to direct the representatives of her Government abroad to grant passports to Spain to all political emigrants who may demand them, without requiring any more from them than to take the oath of allegiance to her royal person and the constitution. The Carlists, however, were not to be allowed, without special leave, to reside in Catalonia, Arragon, Navarre, and the Basque provinces. That measure, and the programme of the Cabinet, appear to have obtained general approbation.

As a sequel to the amnesty, the *Madrid Gazette* of the 4th instant publishes a royal decree appointing General Espartero Captain-general of the Spanish Army and senator of the kingdom.

SWITZERLAND.

DECISION OF THE DIET WITH RESPECT TO THE JESUITS. —Letters from Berne, of the 3rd inst., announce that after a discussion which lasted two days, the Diet decided—first, that the question of the Jesuits was a federal one; and second, that the cantons in which that order existed should be summoned to dismiss them, and that those in which there were no Jesuits should be forbidden to admit them under any denomination whatever. That resolution was voted by twelve cantons and two half-cantons. The representatives of Lucerne, Schwitz, and Valais, respectively protested in the name of their constituents, and declared that they would maintain the Jesuits in spite of the injunction of the Diet. No period was assigned to the four cantons in which the Jesuits are settled (Lucerne, Friburg, Schwitz, and Valais) to obey the decree of the Diet, but, as the assembly is to meet again in a few weeks, there is little doubt but it will then adopt coercive measures to enforce obedience to its decision. In the course of the sitting of the 3rd, the Directory informed the Diet that the government of Lucerne was constructing additional fortifications on different points along the frontier of Argau. That communication was referred to the committee charged with presenting propositions for the dissolution of the Sonderbund.

ITALY.

The accounts from Italy maintain their interest. Private letters from Rome, to the 23rd August, announce the important fact, that the King of Naples had declared, through his Ambassador to the Papal Government, his approbation of the system of reform adopted by the Pontiff, and his disapproval of the occupation of Ferrara by the troops of Austria.

Subsequent advices from Rome, to the 31st August, mention the great excitement which the unexpected

arrival of Cardinal Lambruschini, an Absolutist, had produced.

The *Italiano* states that, on the 18th, a council of Ministers was held at Racconigi; at which, it is said, the King of Sardinia signed the protest against Austria. On the 23rd, eight carts laden with muskets left the arsenal of Turin for Rome.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an article on Italy, from which we extract the following passage:—"We are assured that the movement throughout Italy has not alone caused Prince Metternich to reflect and to adopt a wiser course. He has experienced from England an extremely energetic opposition, and one which he was far from expecting. Not only has the British government taken care to communicate to the Holy Father (through an intermediary not official, because the English law forbids such a course, but), through a friendly channel, how much the British government and the British nation applaud his courageous and liberal conduct; but, further, the Cabinet of Vienna has been apprised that any armed demonstration against the independence or the territories of the Pope or of Sardinia would call from the further part of the Adriatic the naval force of Great Britain (a dangerous neighbour for Venice or for Trieste). Prince Metternich consequently recedes gradually, and has begun by retracting his menaces."

There was no change in the actual situation of affairs at Ferrara. On the 21st, General d'Auersperg, accompanied by his staff, rode out of the town to reconnoitre the advanced posts of the Papal troops; where a body of Swiss were entrenched with two pieces of artillery.

The Bologna journals of the 28th August announce the complete formation of the National Guard of that city and its rural districts. It consisted of eight battalions of six companies each; and the Pope had appointed for its Commander-in-chief the Marquis Guidotti, brother of the Senator of Bologna, and commander of the corps of armed Bolognese who marched against Rome during the insurrection of 1831.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has commenced his career of reform by creating a Council of State invested with new powers. The Council is to consist of nineteen members, ten ordinary and nine extraordinary. The individuals named to compose this body are eminent for their learning and Liberal opinions. Among them are the Marquis Gino Capponi, the Marquis Cosimo Rodolfi, Signor Buonarroti, and Signor Lamporecchi, the head of the bar at Florence; Signor Grannini, an eminent lawyer, is to be President.

Lucca and Leghorn have declared in favour of liberty and progress.

UNITED STATES.

The Cambria has arrived, but brings no news of importance. The failures in England had, of course, excited considerable anxiety; and the probable reception of a large amount of American bills drawn on England would meet with, was the subject of speculation; still when the steamer left confidence prevailed.

MEXICO.

The arrival of the "Great Western" mail steamer has added a few days' later intelligence from Mexico, but without showing any change in the position of affairs. General Scott remained at Puebla, with 15,000 men; and General Taylor continued at Walnut Springs. There was a strong party in Mexico for an arrangement with General Scott; and, on the other hand, about 20,000 Mexicans were prepared to oppose his entering the city; but from the disunion amongst the leading men, it was expected that the United States forces would meet with no serious opposition. The mortality at Vera Cruz, both in the hospital and among the newly-arrived Americans, continued. There was no chance of introducing goods into the interior, and trade in consequence was at an end. The chances of peace were considered slight.

GREECE.

The insurrection organized by General Grizioti has been completely quelled by General Grivas. On the 20th August a serious engagement took place, in which Grizioti was wounded so severely as to be unable to remain on the field. His troops then fled. The royal force, however, suffered considerably in the encounter.

MOROCCO.

Abd-el-Kader's successes are such, it is said, as to require the immediate intercession of this Government. The town of Taza is now in the possession of the Amir, and Fez must speedily follow. The power of the Emperor of Morocco is unavailing to stay his victorious progress.

PERSIA.

A serious insurrection has broken out among the troops encamped near Teheran. It was only stayed by the authorities granting all that was asked. The internal affairs of the country are described as in a most deplorable state.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica papers complain much of the dry weather, and of want of shipping; and at Antigua the want of rain was severely felt. Accounts from Lucia report a frightful whirlwind, followed by an earthquake; but no serious damage to property or loss of life is mentioned. The Lieutenant-Governor of Dominica had set out for England, leaving the Government in charge of Mr. James Lang Bremner, a coloured gentleman. Large supplies of provisions had reached Barbadoes, but prices were high, and distress prevailed. The Governor was establishing public libraries in the islands under his charge, for the use of all classes; and had recommended the passing of an act for apprenticing to the sea all the idle boys as one of the modes of relieving the islands.

JENNY LIND.—A singular application was recently made to Mr. Justice Williams, sitting in chambers, on the part of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, in reference to Mr. Bunn's action against her for breach of engagement. The plaintiff having threatened to hold the defendant to bail, Miss Lind desired to compel Mr. Bunn to make such application forthwith: she was apprehensive that Bunn might cause her to be arrested at the very moment of embarkation for the Continent. Mr. Justice Williams said he could not grant the application.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR PROMOTING THE REAL REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE IN PARLIAMENT.

A meeting of the members and friends of this Association was held, on Wednesday evening last, at the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road. The large hall was crowded to excess by an audience of fully two thousand persons, many of whom were ladies, to whose accommodation the galleries on either side of the platform were especially appropriated. The meeting was convened for half-past seven, but at that time neither the chairman (G. Thompson, Esq., M.P.) nor the speakers had arrived. At eight o'clock, Edward Miall, Esq., Dr. Epps, Messrs. Henry Vincent, Charles Gilpin, and Stafford Allen, appeared on the platform, and were received with loud applause. There were also then present, J. Norton, Esq., of Lincoln; Ebenezer Clarke, Esq.; Messrs. Seaborne, Talbot, and Mummery, Independent ministers; and many of the leading reformers of the Tower Hamlets.

In the absence of George Thompson, Esq., Mr. E. CLARKE was voted to the chair, but after a few minutes the honourable member made his appearance, and took the chair amidst great cheering.

He said:—I ask your forgiveness for having failed to be punctual on the present occasion. I have come from Yorkshire to-day in order to redeem my pledge to the Committee of the Alliance [hear, hear], and should have been here in ample time, but for an untoward detention on the railway between Rugby and London—a detention not a whit more agreeable from the fact that it took place in the longest tunnel on the line. Mr. Thompson then requested that the proceedings might be allowed to go on, and so afford him a little breathing time, and concluded by calling upon the Secretary to make a statement.

The SECRETARY informed the meeting that he had lately received, among other contributions from the country, the sum of £10 from Earl Radnor [cheers], £5 from J. Norton, Esq., of Lincoln, and £50 from "A Friend to the cause" [loud cheers].

Dr. Epps moved the first resolution:—

That every House of Commons hitherto elected under the provisions of the Reform Bill has contained a majority of members having no claim to the confidence of the earnest friends of civil and religious liberty; and therefore, this meeting is of opinion, that the time has arrived for creating a great national movement, for the purpose of extending to the whole people their political rights.

It was extremely gratifying to him, having already met two bodies of the constituents of his friend in the chair, to perceive that their spirit of devotion to the good cause did not flag. The National Alliance, which then convened them together, had been commenced under most unfavourable circumstances—at a time when a great movement in favour of perfect religious liberty had begun to extend itself through the length and breadth of the land; and so important was that agitation deemed, and justly deemed, that it was feared to weaken it by the agitation of the kindred question of civil liberty—the Suffrage question. Considerable difficulty, too, had been experienced, at the outset, in obtaining a sufficient number of gentlemen willing to undertake the responsibility necessarily incurred by the commencement of such a movement as that then contemplated; but those difficulties had been surmounted, and they had met with most wonderful success; a most extraordinary response had been made, and was making, to their appeals. The people were beginning to discover, that while they had been toasting and talking about "civil and religious liberty," at their public dinners and suppers, they, in fact, possessed neither. Liberty consisted in the enjoyment of equal freedom by every individual in the community, consistent with the security and freedom of every other individual. How, then, could that be compatible with the exclusion of five millions of adult males from the exercise of the franchise, and its monopoly by one million? The originators of the Alliance had come to the conviction expressed in the resolution, that it was time to seek the removal of this great injustice by diffusing their principles among the people, and bringing the power of enlightened public opinion to bear upon the Legislature, through the channels which the constitution had provided [cheers]. They had engaged in this struggle regardless of present contumely and opposition, and confident of ultimate success; knowing, at all events, that no effort on behalf of a good object could ever be lost—that it would be rewarded in the heaven of approving conscience, and of a mind in sympathy with truth and righteousness. They were persuaded that a great amount of labour would be saved by concentrating their energies upon this agitation; and he, for his part, believed that one pound contributed to the Alliance was worth fifty employed for the attainment of partial reforms. The electors of the Tower Hamlets had returned one good man to make the many bad ones better [laughter and cheers]—a man who had been educated by contact with society in various parts of the world, and who would command the attention of the House. Cobden had succeeded chiefly by beautifully dovetailing facts together, and he had no doubt their chairman would prove a second Cobden [loud cheers]. The signs of the times were auspicious; the rapid and important changes that had lately taken place, not less political than mechanical and scientific—the progress of enlightenment and the dissolution of parties—all combined to promise them success [applause].

Mr. Brooks briefly seconded the resolution. He reminded the meeting of the enormous efforts necessary to carry the Reform Bill—the hopes which had been built upon it—the disappointment of those hopes by the "finality" declaration of the Whigs, and the consequent reaction of public opinion and feeling against that party—as illustrating and confirming the sentiment embodied in the resolution. They had been taught by these events to trust no more to others, but to rely entirely upon themselves. The Alliance was intended to comprehend men of every sect and class, holding one common principle, and so unite the people

into one immense body, and educate them in self-reliance, in the abandonment of physical force, and the employment of that moral power which could subdue any amount of opposition. [Colonel Thompson, M.P., here entered the hall, and was most enthusiastically welcomed].

The resolution having been carried unanimously, Mr. JOHN FRAZER proposed the second resolution, the reading of which was followed by loud cheering:—

That the National Alliance, formed for the purpose of promoting the union of all Reformers, and having for its object the real representation of the people in Parliament, is worthy of the support of all classes, because it seeks to extend the suffrage to every man of full age—to protect his vote by ballot—to abolish property qualifications—to establish electoral districts—to provide for the just remuneration of members of Parliament—and to have Parliaments elected for a short and fixed duration.

He was not a member of the alliance, nor in the secrets of its cabinet; but he understood that the meeting had been called in order to collect the scattered elements of democracy, that they might become powerful as the mountain torrent, go on conquering and to conquer, and hasten the triumph of right over might, of eternal truth over injustice and misrule [cheers]. He felt honoured in proposing the resolution, because it put forth the principles embodied in the Charter, and in the Bill of Rights of the Complete Suffragists—one and the same thing in substance, differing only in name [hear, hear]; both embodying the great truth enunciated by Him who "spoke as never man spake,"—"As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them" [cheers]. The body with which he had long acted had had their principles misrepresented, their speeches misreported, their private and public characters attacked; but they had lived to see those principles adopted by the men who had formerly derided them [cheers]. Both parties desired to enfranchise mind, not matter—mind, that godlike principle in man which directed his physical energies. The only argument that could be urged against the people was their want of education. There was no word in the English language so little understood and so much perverted as that word "education." Everything that tended to improve and elevate their common nature, to develop their mental and physical energies, went to constitute education. Every man who lived not as a drone or a leech upon society's common purse, but by his own industry, was more or less an educated man. They wished, then, to enfranchise mind, not matter—mind, that climbed the highest mountains, and descended into the depths of the valley—that scaled the heights of heaven and investigated the secrets of nature—that by matchless skill, untiring industry, and indomitable perseverance, had made England so great among the nations—that made the steam-ship ride in triumph over the waves of the Atlantic, and the railway-engine laugh at time and distance—it was to this divine principle, mind, they would give the power now given to sticks and stones [loud cheers]. The want of education might as well be urged against the possession of property, or of any social right, as against the exercise of political power. Suppose a man long deprived of property to which he was entitled, and on urging his claim to it in the Court of Chancery, were to be asked by the Lord Chancellor, "How is it that you wear so ragged a jacket?" The man might reply, "If I had had my property I would have had a better" [laughter]. "How is it," suppose his lordship asked again, "you speak such bad grammar?" "I could have educated myself," would be the answer, "had not my property been withheld from me; and now the parties who hold it want to educate me, and give my mind a twist in so doing" [renewed laughter]. If his lordship added, "But certain interests have grown up on your estate while you have been deprived of it, and those interests must be respected; besides, you will not be able to appreciate your property or protect it when you get it"—why, what would they think of such a judge? He would be worse than the Lord Chancellor, who said, a working man might save enough for his old age from five shillings a week, yet he himself could not save from £14,000 a year, but required a retiring pension of £5,000! [laughter and cheers]. He (Mr. Frazer) believed that the leaders of the Alliance were in earnest, and had therefore determined to join it; but he should continue to watch them—not in a jealous, fault-finding, narrow-minded spirit, of which there had been too much on both sides—but in a generous and friendly manner [hear, hear]. He hoped a union between the middle and working classes would be thoroughly established. Macaulay might then babble in vain about their going back to barbarism if they had the Charter. He earnestly cautioned his friends, the working men, against allowing any sower of dissension to obtain influence among them. He was about to say, let such a man be accursed; but it should be with Byron's curse, forgiveness. Let such a man be turned out of the camp, and treated with contempt. Mr. Frazer concluded an able speech by warmly eulogizing the effective, disinterested, and self-sacrificing labours of Mr. Edward Miall in his eloquent and persevering advocacy of democratic principles among the Dissenters and the middle classes generally.

Colonel THOMPSON, M.P., rose, amidst great cheering, to second the resolution. He said: I am to prove to you that the Alliance is worthy of the support of all classes. Why is it worthy the support of all classes? Because all classes will be much more comfortable when its objects shall be brought about [laughter and cheers]. The greatest of all discomforts in a country such as this is—and still more, such as it will be—is, to have any doubt about the continuance of peace and harmony among its citizens; and there will not be peace among us as long as there be any crying injustice in the community. Every step taken towards the removal of such a state of things is a benefit conferred upon all and every person, from the Queen upon the throne, if she value her security and the love of her people, to the lowest labourer in the country, if he value the little property he may possess. The conviction of this will come at last—nay, it has come already; it came a month ago. At the late election there were symptoms of progress made upon this important ques-

tion. Look at the tone of the adversary, how much it has moderated of late. The old tory party seem to have gone off the field altogether [laughter]. There are some lamblike things who call themselves conservatives, lifting up their gentle voices on behalf of things which they took into their heads other people would take from them for the benefit of the community. Then look again at our old friends; have not they evinced a similar disposition to come to terms with the more ardent reformers? In the place I came from, there are men of all ranks and parties; but there is no place in England where the extension of the suffrage walks in such good clothes as it does there [laughter]. And why is this? Because the men whom we have heard described as having holes in their jackets, and wanting respectability in their appearance, have evinced such wisdom and good sense as have given the lie to their calumniators. In that town, as long ago as 1841, these men went to the party designated Whigs—moderate reformers, I mean [laughter]—and they said, "You have one man better than our opponents, we admit; if you will promise to help us next time, we'll help you now." The promise was given, and they brought in the moderate reformer by four! At the late election, they said, "You remember the old promise; perhaps you'll act upon it." "To be sure we will," and they did it! [laughter and cheers.] Now, I say, these men had the harmlessness of doves for aught I know; but I am sure they had the wisdom of serpents [renewed laughter and cheers]. There may have been times—I know not—when it would have been a step backwards towards barbarism to have invited the numerous classes to a share of legislative power; but I am quite sure, the man who would seriously put forward that opinion at this time of day, would find himself and his banner pulled to pieces by a power he could not withstand. The working classes have proved, and will go on proving, themselves, to a greater and greater degree, to be the just and proper repositories of quite as much power in this country, as, in any constitution of things, is likely or possible to befall them. I will tell you when your cause will rapidly go forward—when the rich find out (as they soon will, if they have sense), that your strength is their strength. It will then be impossible to keep the numerous classes in the condition of a slave-class. Are not all things changing? Is not everything in a state of movement? And shall the political position of the working classes alone stand as an object in which no improvement can be effected? Oh, never, never! The common sense of mankind must retrograde, and wheel backwards, before that would be determined on. This is the great day of union between the middle and working classes [cheers]. Before the power of that union every injustice must disappear; and most certainly of all, that greatest injustice, which says, that the honest, industrious working-man is not fitted to take his share in the great market of political arrangements. After all, it is a market, into which every man brings the influence which he may possess. Prove to me, then, how any man because he is poor has the less right to enjoy his share of influence. Why should he be kept out of the market, that the rich may be enabled to enjoy the privilege of its monopoly? [cheers.] It cannot be long before we see some signs of the removal of this, which is, after all, the greatest blot upon the political condition of our country. I rejoice to see that you bring your families here; for the discussion of these subjects may produce excellent effects upon the rising generation. Let us, at all events, see to it that this thing is done; and let us leave something else to be done by the generation to come after us [loud and continued cheers].

The motion was carried unanimously.

EDWARD MIALL, Esq., was next introduced to the meeting, and received with great and repeated applause. He said:—The gentleman who moved the second resolution, and who was kind enough to mention my interest in the cause embraced by this association in terms more laudatory than it deserved, spoke of the moral courage required to urge the principles of the Charter upon the middle classes some four or five years back. There is no necessity for that moral courage now; at all events, in that particular direction. It has been a habit with me, ever since I had the direction of my mind and speech, just to think according to the materials of thought that were before me, independently of any bias; and, after arriving at a conscientious conviction, to speak out that conviction, let the consequences be what they might [hear, hear]. I wish to take this opportunity—the first I have had of appearing on behalf of the Alliance—to declare, that if I have any attachment to the great principles embodied in the People's Charter—and I do profess a strong and ardent attachment to them [cheers]—that attachment was excited wholly and exclusively by the study of Christianity. In that book which I hold sacred, I first learned that man, as man, was to be revered; and that the circumstances in which man might be placed were held as nothing in the sight of the Supreme; that all men are essentially equal; that there are in every man faculties and powers before which his fellow-man should bow and do homage. And when I saw large classes—a majority of my fellow-countrymen—excluded from the right of citizenship, and treated in that respect as slaves, the conviction came home to my mind, that if there was anything true at all in the word of God, and I believed that truth, I was bound, in the face of any calumny, braving any consequences, to avow my conviction before my fellow-religionists [cheers]. I have never had cause to repent that conclusion. I hold it to be one of the most exquisite pleasures which a man can experience on earth, to feel that he has done that which his judgment esteemed right, notwithstanding the temptations to do otherwise; and throughout my whole course, it has been to me the exercise, not of a painful self-denial, but of a high pleasure, to stand by human nature when human nature was calumniated, and to assert for those who bear the image of their Maker their rights and prerogatives [cheers]. If there be anything like equality among men, and the principle of representation be admitted into our government, then that representation ought to be complete, not partial—ought to be real, not hypocritical. There never has been, and never will be

such a representation of the Commons of England until the principles of this Alliance be carried out. And what will be the danger, either to person or property, of admitting to the management of Government, the affairs of legislation, the whole people of this realm? When have they ever declared themselves, as a people, on the wrong side? There have been times when, by superior intellects, the people have been tricked into delusion, but it has been only for a time. I can say, from my own experience—and I am certain our chairman would corroborate the remark—that wherever, in any popular assembly, gathered in any part of the earth, you do but put forth the great living principles of truth and justice, you may always expect and confidently believe, that there will be a generous response [hear, hear]. I have taken my own peculiar sentiments on education and religion among immense masses of working men, who possibly never before heard of them; I have stated them under circumstances of peculiar excitement—I mean electioneering circumstances—and I have never yet found that the working men of this country had not the sense to perceive, and the heart to appreciate, right principles, when properly expounded. I have not the slightest fear of admitting all men to the exercise of the franchise, even those whom we ordinarily deem exceptions. Take the sense of the country, considered as such, and you will assuredly get a judgment, sound and honest, upon all the great topics which can be brought before them. But, unhappily, it is not likely we shall attain this end until the people be educated—educated in a sense of their own rights, and the proper method of obtaining them; in that generous, self-denying disinterestedness which will prove to all classes, that when they obtain the suffrage they will use it for their country's good. The resolution I have to propose is:—

That this meeting pledges itself to the earnest and active support of the movement, and that, individually, they will place themselves in connexion with it, and use their utmost endeavours, both pecuniary and otherwise, to promote its success.

This is very stringent. It reminds me of a remark of the late Dr. M'All's, respecting subscription to the articles of the Church of England. He compared those who signed them to a mouse entering a wire cage through a small aperture, and then unable to get out; "and I expect," said he, "a precious little bit of cheese they find after all" [laughter]. I don't mean to put you in the same position; but if I did, I think the cheese you would find there would amply repay you [laughter and cheers]. It is for you seriously to consider the matter before you adopt the motion; for it will then become your duty, as honest men, to carry it out by joining the association. I think you could not do better for yourselves and fellow-countrymen than thus show your interest in the emancipation of all classes of the community. Let me impress upon you the great importance, in all movements, of committing yourselves, immediately your convictions are formed. This is the plan I have adopted through life—to take a long time to form my judgment, to inquire on all sides, to gather together whatever evidence may be within reach, that the materials of thought may not be wanting, and that I may arrive at a sound conclusion; but so soon as the conclusion is formed, I go and put myself in a position in which I shall have all the feelings of human nature—pride, self-respect, consistency—on the side of truth. Now, I don't think you want much persuasion. In your hearts you have come to the conclusion, that the emancipation of all your countrymen would be a good greatly to be desired—"a consummation devoutly to be wished" [cheers]. Then just put yourselves into a position from which there is no safe and honourable retreat. Go arm-in-arm in public with this association. Let all who know you, know that you have embraced its objects, and mean to support it to the utmost of your power. And if you have been, or may be, subject to any annoyance on account of these opinions, be sure that this is the very way to put it all down [hear, hear]. No man has to bear anything like the annoyance that a waverer does,—a trimmer, the man who is just adapting his sails to every breeze that blows. Why, every one who wants to carry a point knows that such a man must be bored and bored, and then he will be carried [laughter]. Whereas there are men—some such on this platform—who never have the slightest annoyance on that account. People say of them, "Tis no good going to him; we know which way he'll go; his sentiments are fixed, and his conduct will follow his convictions." Now carry out this resolution. When I heard, sir, of your election, no one rejoiced at it more than I; but I wondered how it came to pass that there was such an unprecedented majority for George Thompson. I knew the powers of the man, and fancied he had taken the Tower Hamlets by storm [laughter]. But when I look around me to-night, and see the moral power concentrated in this room, I not only do not wonder at the election of George Thompson, but I shall wonder if you do not plant the germs of liberty, civil and religious, in every borough of the empire. You cannot contain yourselves here; your sympathies are too large for the Tower Hamlets [loud cheers]. I trust that, ere long, the nation will thoroughly respond to the appeals the National Alliance is making to it; and that at the next general election, if not a majority in point of numbers, a majority in point of moral power and influence, will be returned to the Commons House of Parliament, to advocate the equal rights of every man, independent in regard to his age, to share in the government of his own country [great cheering].

Mr. HENRY VINCENT, on rising to second the motion, was received with great applause. He said:—I can honestly say, that this meeting fills me with unbounded delight. I am delighted, in the first place, that it has taken place in the Tower Hamlets, because of the noble victory achieved by the electors at the late memorable contest; and next, because it has been convened by the leaders of the National Alliance. I am delighted that you have met to give in your adhesion to certain great principles, which I not only regard to be essentially necessary to the well-being of our growing population, but which, with my friend Edward Miall, I hold to be the necessary offspring of that Christianity in which the great majority of us believe. And I cannot but congratulate you on the change that has taken place in

public opinion, since these great principles were first introduced to its notice. A few years ago, though there existed a strong feeling in favour of parliamentary reform, that feeling was rather excited by the gross injustice inflicted upon the English people by a tory aristocracy, than from any deep-seated conviction concerning the truth of that great doctrine of equal representation which we have met this night to advocate. The Reformers of that day denounced great abuses, and struggled for their overthrow; but they had no comprehension of the glorious and mighty truth which the Gospel intended to lay at the basis of all political action, as well as of all social morality. They had not awoke to the contemplation of the glorious and splendid truth which will one day fill, not only this country, but the world, that God never made a man without giving to that man certain rights, of which no other man has a right to deprive him—the right to live, the right to use his own industry unfettered by law, the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, and the right of giving his own free suffrage upon all questions that may affect his individual liberty, or the exercise of any one of these rights. We have been trained up in the school of feudalism, and in the school of theology by the priests of a state-church, and know but little of our inalienable rights, and of the great principles of justice by which the conduct of legislators should be guided. And when men raised their voices—some poor solitary man, here and there, with a large soul and a clear mind, on the side of human right, he was clamoured down as a revolutionist, a destructive, a leveller, an atheist, until, at length, there had been sufficiently scattered through the country, amongst the higher and middle, and a large proportion of the working classes, a feeling positively alien to that great doctrine of political equity we have met here to-night to promote. But, friends, men have lived to discover that in universal suffrage there is not only no revolution, but that it is positively binding upon them by the requirements of their holy religion. Why, what is government? We are constantly mystified by these phrases. We speak of governments and institutions, and bow down in their presence, as though they were sacred things, not to be touched by the rude hands of the masses. Why, sirs, governments are intended to promote the good of peoples, and when they fail to promote the good of peoples, the peoples have a right to change their form [cheers]. It is wrong to suppose that a man is seditious because he speaks against a government; that a man is of necessity infected with a turbulent disposition, because he raises his voice against human law. All changes for the better have come from the spirit of disquiet, the progress of discontent. The world has gained nothing through the spirit of conformity, but everything by the spirit of nonconformity [cheers]. Look back upon its history; it matters not upon what precise period you put your finger—upon man in a state of barbarism, or upon man in a highly civilized state—upon man governed justly or unjustly. The same rule constantly holds good; for God hath put into the human heart a spirit of restlessness, that ever leads that human heart to yearn for change and improvement. The world would have been fossilized long ere this—hardened into astolid mass—without this spirit. But in spite of the strong powers possessed by governments, powers never conferred by the people, but grown out of ignorance, created by wrong and injustice—in spite of this, the human soul has been constantly expanding, and the human mind constantly growing; and in the darkest night of despotism God has prepared some glorious Spartacus, some great-souled hero, who carved the way for his fellows out of the house of their existing bondage [loud cheers]. The Tories of this country, who talk so much against change, who think there was nothing like the virtue of Old Sarum and the dignity of Gatton [laughter]—who boast so of our glorious constitution, a constitution so perfect that the Duke of Wellington confessed, had he been called upon to make a constitution, he could not have made a better [laughter]—I say, the gentlemen who talk thus, and train us up in the belief that all change is revolution, and that, if the people once get uppermost, everything terrible will follow—why, sirs, everything glorious in the country of which they boast is the fruit of that very progress which they deprecate [cheers]. England is the child of progress, of political change, of social advancement. Thank you England would be the glorious land she now is, if our feudal masters possessed this night the strength they did in the reign of Henry VI.? Would England be the splendid country it now is, if all its unjust feudal and ecclesiastical monopolies, and all its old sanguinary and bloody laws, which were put into operation against our Nonconforming fathers, were in force now? No: England owes her glory to the spirit of stern resistance. She traces the commencement of her glory far back in the Saxon times, when rude men struggled with ruder tyrants to wrest the public liberties from their grasp. She sees her glory revive again upon the field of Runnymede, when Catholic barons plucked the tyrant John by the beard. She sees her glory revive again in Wickliffe, the morning star of the Reformation, thundering forth his anathemas against priestly wrong. She sees it revive again in the struggles against the Stuarts, in Hampden, with his uplifted flag upon the field of Chalgrove, and with Pym, and glorious Cromwell [immense cheering]. She sees it in the glory thrown around the movement by the genius of Milnes, Sydney, and Russell. She traces her glory, in fact, in that extensive spirit of progress which, I bless God, is beginning to pervade the world; not confined to England, but traversing the mountains of Switzerland, shaking France to her centre, penetrating even to Rome, and beaming from the very tiara of the Pope [great cheering]. It is a remarkable fact, that England is the child of this spirit of change. I congratulate you now, that having fought the battle of parties and of names—having obtained "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," [laughter] with the exception of those changes which the people have effected by a vast expenditure of time, money, and agitation—I congratulate you that now we have met together, to commence a movement which we intend never to give up, so long as God blesses us with existence; a movement

that will ultimately embrace the great middle and upper classes; a movement that shall not aim at partial changes or half-measures, but demand the extension of the suffrage to all ranks and classes of the people [cheers]. This movement is taking a deeper hold than you imagine. I have had large experience of its progress, having communed with the people personally since the age of fifteen; and I have been struck, year by year, with the steady advance of these principles. Last night I had the pleasure of being at a great meeting in the city of Norwich, with the Mayor in the chair, and the sheriff and a large number of the most influential citizens present, convened to give effect to a decidedly practical movement in favour of the principles we now meet to uphold. I am anxious to state, as briefly and clearly as I can, the mode of action proposed to be adopted for the diffusion of the principles of the Alliance. We have not to convert the working, but the middle and upper classes to our principles; and it is no use losing temper if they don't adopt them at once. We have done with the sword for ever; we repudiate violence; we rely exclusively upon moral power. No nation can fight its way into really intelligent and virtuous liberty. A nation must grow into freedom, must become too big for its rotten institutions, feel its body expanding, and its mind swelling, until, by the free force of its own expansion, it shakes every trammel from its limbs [cheers]. In this work of persuasion we must enlist men in whose moral character and integrity we have confidence. We do not so much require genius to conduct our movement as virtue. Give us men who ally the private virtues to their public patriotism, and our cause is safe. These men must be sent forth as missionaries to expound our principles; and to do this it is absolutely necessary for the Alliance to be sustained, not only by popular sympathies, but by the generous and general contribution of money. This question of finance is an absorbing question to my mind. I have dwelt upon it seriously during the last three or four years. I have asked myself the question, How is it the millions of England do not place at the disposal of those who are struggling for their political enfranchisement a sufficient fund to make a movement really powerful? Because, practically, the attempt has never been made to marshal our strength. In our labour lie mines of wealth; in our accumulated small savings is the secret of a stupendous power, never yet arrayed on the side of freedom. The Anti-corn-law League raised its tens of thousands chiefly from the propertied classes; and though we cannot bring into this movement the same large sums, the millions are with us; and one shilling per annum from the working men of England, with no assistance from the propertied classes—though they will help us, and in proportion as they see the earnestness of the working classes—would sustain us. We should attract the support of young men educating for the professions. They would say, "Aye, there is, indeed, the young England, the growing power, with which we must identify ourselves." We purpose, also, to do our best to extend the franchise under the present law. At the meeting at Norwich last night, Mr. Tillett, a gentleman who has devoted himself most industriously to the cause of the people, propounded a plan through the medium of which the working and middle classes might soon possess a few of the county constituencies. It is based upon the plan of the Anti-corn-law League, with this distinction—it proposes to create district organizations in the different counties of England, for the purchase of freehold votes. The society is to be divided into different classes—the first consisting of those who choose to pay one pound per month; the second, ten shillings; the third, five shillings; and the fourth, those who buy their freeholds at once, or by instalments at certain periods. In the city of Norwich alone there will be hundreds join this society; and it is intended to concentrate their force, for a time, upon one or two counties. I think it highly probable that Norwich will create fifty freeholders a month. There is the commencement of a movement that will attack the privileged orders in their stronghold, by means perfectly legal and constitutional. Now, I want the Alliance to further the formation of institutions like this. While we work for the instruction of the people, we may practically increase our power by these means. I do not recommend this because I approve of property tests. No; I am for manhood suffrage [hear, hear]; but the law has respect to mud, and since a large number of muddy men are the possessors of mud, I see no earthly reason why men of intelligence and virtue should not purchase a little mud for themselves [laughter and cheers]. The enemy is already alarmed at this movement. The Norwich Conservative paper says, if the Tories do not go on this plan it will soon be all over with them. I hope the Tories will imitate it, and the Whigs too; and then we shall have an honourable rivalry as to which shall do most to enfranchise the people [laughter and cheers]. A plan of this sort can be practically worked out in London. I do not believe there is a man in this room but could make himself a freeholder in three years, almost without knowing he had saved the money. Now, do not laugh at it;—there is not a man but who squanders sixpences and shillings that might be put by without detracting from any reasonable comfort, and by small savings may purchase at a cost of not more than forty pounds, a piece of property that would yield five or six per cent.—a larger interest than you could get in the savings' bank, and at the same time get a vote, and use the power it gives him to abrogate the law that makes property the test of a man's fitness for freedom [cheers]. It is highly important that we should take practical steps for the return of men to Parliament who will give effect to our principles there. Look at the influence you have exercised upon the country. The whole country exults in your triumph. The return of George Thompson has given a far more forcible illustration of the value you set upon these great principles, than any mere noisy agitation could do. I am exceedingly anxious, also, that this Alliance should be possessed of a standing fund, that whenever a vacancy occurs, it may be able to send a staunch man down, accompanied by a deputation, composed not exclusively of members of the Alliance, but equally of the advocates of civil and religious equality; put up a candi-

date there, and bear him through the poll, utterly regardless as to whether he succeeds or not. I know I am somewhat ultra on this point; but my doctrine is, that every borough and city should be contested, wherever the gentleman putting up does not agree with our principles. It is of the highest importance that they should be taught a great moral lesson at the hustings. They don't understand our principles; they take no notice of our petitions; they treat us with disdain, till our resistance take a practical shape. Our appearance upon the hustings with a good man and true is one of the most unmistakable signs of the times that can be presented to them. I have seen the good effect of this in various places. At the previous general election, I contested the little town of Banbury with a prospect of success. I was denounced as a revolutionist, and one who would throw everything into confusion; but I struggled among the farmers and liberals, and polled a small minority. At the late election, the very gentleman who defeated me (Mr. Tancred) gave public pledges in favour of our principles [cheers]. Last year I went down to Plymouth, and went to the poll against Lord Ebrington, with no chance of success. Everybody said, "Don't you think it's very unwise? Don't you think you'll become very unpopular by your defeat? Don't you think it will damage your influence and injure your reputation?" No! give me a platform anywhere from which to utter the truths that I believe must be taught the people, there I will stand; and I believe no platform to be more important than the public hustings, with a whole town for your auditory, and public attention on the stretch to ascertain your sentiments [cheers]. I then polled, I think, about a hundred; at the late election a gentleman holding nearly the same opinions, polled six hundred. Good has been done, not only by the return of your esteemed representative, and of Colonel Thompson [cheers], who, I am proud to say, is a noble veteran in the cause of reform [renewed cheers], a man who sounded the trumpet of universal suffrage in the *Westminster Review* long ago—not only has good been done, too, by the return of W. J. Fox [cheers]; but by those contests that have not been marked by success, great good has been done. Look at Norwich, where our friend Parry polled 700 votes, in a cathedral city, for universal suffrage and the separation of Church and State [cheers]. Look at our friend Joseph Sturge, polling upwards of 1,500 plumpers, and only defeated by a disgraceful combination. Look, too, at our friends Edward Miall and Ernest Jones [renewed cheers], and others who have struggled consistently and nobly to carry our principles to the poll. These contests have put forth principles that will never die. I don't wish this Alliance to become a mere spouting club, a theatre for amusement and excitement, but a great practical movement, working earnestly and steadfastly, on every occasion, in the spirit of our principles. Countrymen, believe me, there is great need for taking a public and energetic part in the support of this movement. There is no security for the people of England, save in the possession of political power. Do you not mark the centralizing influence of Government? [hear, hear]. Do you not see how jealous our modern Whigs have become of those popular principles that are congenial to the spirit of our old constitution? Do you not mark the stealthy march of the centralizing spirit in the varied departments of affairs? You see it in the three kings of Somerset-house, the Poor-law Commissioners—in the scheme of national education, as revealed in the Minutes of Council [cheers]. You see it, too, in that otherwise excellent measure for the draining of towns; as though we could not even get rid of the filth and stench of our sewers, without having a centralizing power, controlled by Government. Everywhere you see the march of the same fatal spirit that has filled France with corruption [hear, hear]. If you want to see a sample of what this spirit can do, look at France—at the King of that country, the wily man who, possessed of strong genius, has used his powers and his office to corrupt the servants of the nation, and make the country a nest of *employés* and slaves. Look at the public men of France, brought to trial for the grossest corruption; and above all, at that frightful perversion of morality seen in the late appalling tragedy [cheers]. Shall the same fatal spirit be introduced here? [no, no.] No, gentlemen; we will cling to the spirit of our Saxon ancestors; we will have self-government and local government [cheers]. We will have the control of our municipal, as well as of our legislative institutions; and let the executive merely carry out the laws made by our freely chosen representatives [hear, hear]. There shall not be behind the throne a power greater than the people's, counteracting the popular spirit, and endeavouring to stifle it. And believe me, if you would resist this dangerous tendency, you must struggle earnestly for popular representation. You must do this if you would prevent government from riveting upon you that spirit of State-churchism which would degrade religion into a mere police-force to subjugate the minds of the people—a device against which every conscientious Episcopalian, as well as every earnest Dissenter and every stout-hearted Radical, most loudly protests. This popular franchise is the only thing that can rescue men from degradation and slavery. It matters not how fertile the soil, how lovely the country; if slavery reigns there, the people are degraded. Oh! there are lovely spots on the face of this earth, not visited by many within this hall—lovely spots, the fertility and beauty of which contrast strangely with the mental and moral degradation of their inhabitants. What is the cause of that strange contrast? The magnificence of scenery, the wonders of nature, constantly strike the eye, with the teeming profusion that comes from nature's bounty; but man in degradation—man morally and mentally a wreck—man crawling before his foe, and, in some instances, his worst foe himself. Slavery is the grand curse, born of ignorance and sin; slavery sits with the power of a night-mare upon the bodies and minds of the crowd. Liberty must be procured—for England and for the world liberty must be procured, before it can be full of that enlightenment and virtue which every good man desires to see prevail. For that liberty I raise my voice; for that liberty this Alliance proposes to rally. For freedom of mind and conscience,

I now invoke a stern and determined spirit in this audience—a spirit that shall be too large for the Tower Hamlets to contain—a spirit that shall infect the other metropolitan boroughs—yea, a spirit that shall be infused through all England—a spirit of indomitable enthusiasm and resolve on the side of human right [cheers]. I see in this immense gathering—in the large mass of middle class and workingmen—in the generous co-operation of men of different sentiments, all verging to one point—above all, in that religious feeling that pervades the English people, and that is now beginning to recognise the importance of applying Christianity to all the purposes and affairs of life—I see, in all these things, the guarantee of the growth of a power that no government can be strong enough to resist. Countrymen, let us stand in an attitude of peace, and yet work perseveringly for our good cause, lay aside all turbulence and clamour, trample the sword beneath our feet, and spike the cannon by the pen. And if there be any still mad enough to think of brute force as a medium through which nations may march to freedom, let us whisper gently in their ears, that force never yet converted a man. Let us pluck from God's own armoury those weapons of a moral and peaceful kind, with which we may march against the strongest bulwarks of despotism. God, in his own prophetic word, has spoken of the time when moral, religious, and intellectual power shall encompass every system of wrong, and shake that system to its foundations; and all mankind enjoy that freedom which He intended them to possess. (Mr. Vincent resumed his seat amidst loud and reiterated bursts of applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The thanks of the meeting having been given to the CHAIRMAN by acclamation, he advanced to the front of the platform, and said:—He would be a very unwise man who should attempt to rivet the attention of an audience at this late hour, excited to the pitch that you have been by the speeches you have heard to-night, and particularly that of my friend who has just sat down. All competition with him, on my part, would be vain. I shall therefore very briefly thank you for the vote you have just so kindly passed. I congratulate you on the signs of the times. I congratulate those who have laboured longer and more earnestly in this cause than myself, on the appearance of things at the present moment. I congratulate those who have ceased to labour, and are laid aside from this good work. I congratulate the dead upon the progress of this cause—they who, a few years ago, were immured in gaols and dungeons for their principles [a voice—“And in the Tower,”]—aye, they were the aristocratic [laughter]. They might almost every one of them take up the language of Milton to the assailants of some work of his:—

“I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty
When straight a barbarous noise environs me
Of owls and cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs;
As when those hinds that were transformed to frogs
Railed at Latona's twinborn progeny,
Which after held the sun and moon in fee—
But this is got by casting pearls to hogs.”

These noises have ceased, and instead of them we have those gentle whisperings to which my friend Colonel Thompson referred. It is no new thing for men to be alarmed at reform. All new reformations have at first “frighted the isle from its propriety.” But tell me, which of you to-night would undo those reforms which were the work of successive generations and centuries? If, then, what has been done was done well, and we would not revoke it, let us not be frightened at the prognostications of evil with reference to this movement—this salutary, conservative, loyal, and Christian reform. Let us all take courage, gird up the loins of our mind, and be faithful to our trust. The foundation is now laid, on which may be erected an edifice more symmetrical, more adapted to the spirit of the age, more consistent with the claims of our fellow-countrymen, than our present political institutions.—Loud applause followed Mr. Thompson's address, and the meeting then separated at a little before eleven o'clock. A considerable number of members were enrolled at the doors.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The Irish reapers are beginning to return home from the neighbourhood of Lincoln; all go by railway in large bodies; from Lincoln to Liverpool they are carried in the cattle carriages for 6s. a head. Independent of the saving of time, this is a less sum than it would cost each for food and refreshment in walking from Lincoln to Liverpool.—*Stamford Mercury.*

A NEW TAX ON THE ENERGIES OF THE PRESS.—Within the last month the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes have been pleased to issue a circular to the newspaper proprietors, intimating their intention of charging newspaper paragraphs which may refer to advertisements appearing in the same paper as the former, with the same duty as the advertisements themselves. This is, in our judgment, an unwise and arbitrary regulation, and one which we much question the power of the Commissioners to enforce with the present law.—*Country paper.*

EDUCATION.—From an official announcement just issued, it appears that infant-schools are to be included in the Governmental plan. The training-school of the Home and Colonial Infant-school Society is to be one of those from which candidate-teachers will be admitted for examination by Government inspectors.

COTTENHAM.—A tremendous fire, on Friday last, laid the greater part of this village (near Cambridge) in ruins. It was famed for its manufacture of cheese. The loss is estimated at £20,000.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—It is thought there will be but few petitions presented at the commencement of next session, complaining of undue returns of honourable members, as a general opinion prevails that the next Parliament will be one of short duration. Mr. Austin, Q.C., and Mr. Talbot, Q.C., have resolved in future not to attend committees on election petitions.—*Standard.*

A DEFAULTER.—Reports of a most unpleasant character are in circulation relative to a collector of City dues.—*Globe.*

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—During the past week, the entire works of this line, so far as the Gainsborough district extends, have been suspended. The bricklayers, who have been receiving 4s. 6d. per day, have struck for 5s., and the whole of the other workmen have followed their example.

ALLEGED LOSS OF THE MASTIFF.—We are happy to be able to contradict, on the best authority, the report of the loss of this vessel. By the last accounts, the ship was safe and sound, though she had received some slight damage by grounding during the late gale.

RE-OPENING OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—This national museum, after having been closed for the usual limited period, was re-opened to the public on Wednesday last, and will continue open every successive Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from ten to four.

REPRESENTATION OF STOCKPORT.—Anticipating that Mr. Cobden will elect to sit for the West Riding of Yorkshire, the electors of Stockport have presented a requisition to Mr. Alderman Kershaw, the defeated candidate in the late contest, to offer himself again. The requisition was presented to Mr. Kershaw at his residence in Victoria-park, Manchester, on Friday night; and having a much greater number of signatures affixed to it than that presented before, and upon which Mr. Kershaw was induced to be put in nomination, he is understood to be willing to accept the invitation. The number of signatures attached was upwards of 600.—*Globe.*

We regret to learn that Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., is lying in a bad state of health at his seat, Underley-hall, Westmoreland.

ARRIVAL OF PAUPERS FROM ENGLAND.—Great numbers of Irish poor, sent over from various parts of England, are arriving daily at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and other outposts.

The sum of thirty lacs of rupees, or £300,000, is to be expended yearly for the next four years in completing the Ganges Canal. This work will open one of the finest and most fertile regions of India to European intercourse and irrigation.

COLLISION ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—On Friday morning a collision of two trains took place between the Sheffield and Brightside stations, on the Midland line. The Leeds train, which consisted of only the engine, tender, and a single carriage, on reaching the Tomcross Lane-bridge, was unable to proceed further in consequence of some of the engine-pipes being out of repair. The guard turned back, and went a considerable distance down the line, with the usual flag signal, in order to stop a train from the south, which was then due. Before the Leeds train could be again got in motion the south train came up, and, in consequence of the morning being very misty, the engine driver was unable, until close upon the guard, to observe the signal. He immediately reversed the engine, but in consequence of the rapidity with which the train was proceeding, and the slippery state of the rails, he was unable to stop the train before it came in collision with the one which was before it. The trains came in contact with considerable violence; and among the passengers in the Leeds train, Mr. T. Payne, Registrar of the Sheffield Court of Bankruptcy, and Mr. Field, of Uleeby-grange, received several severe contusions. Mr. Payne was unable in consequence to attend to his official duties at the Sheffield Court on Saturday.—*Sheffield Independent.*

FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—Owing to the vigilance of the Nottingham police, a man named Brazier, has been apprehended on a charge of forging Bank of England notes.

MR. MACAULAY AND THE INVERNESS BURGHS.—In consequence of the serious indisposition of Mr. Matheson, rumours are afloat that Mr. Macaulay will be brought forward as a candidate for these boroughs, in the event of a vacancy occurring, either by the demise or the resignation of Mr. Matheson. Should the anticipated vacancy take place, Mr. Kennedy, who was defeated at the last election, is pledged to come forward again, and a severe and close contest would no doubt take place. [The *Morning Advertiser* of Monday assures its readers, that if Mr. Macaulay presents himself as a candidate, it will be through ignorance of the real state of things there. The conduct of Mr. Kennedy during the late contest (he was only beaten by 80), his manly avowal of his principles, and their cordial sympathy with the opinions of the great majority of the electors, left no doubt of his success whenever a vacancy should occur.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 15.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Spain in the *Times* of this morning state that the Queen was yesterday to have conferred on Salamanca the Grand Cordon of Charles III., and on Generals Blazer and Lavalet the Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic; that Dominguez and other Moderados were advanced to posts of great honour, which had occasioned much dissatisfaction; that a serious disagreement had existed amongst the Ministers, but which had been made up again; that the Duke de Frias had not yet reached Madrid; and that the Carlist chief, Fernando Gomez, had been shot by the soldiery at Opacio. The *Daily News* has the following:—“The French ambassador, the Duke of Glucksburg, has protested against the amnesty accorded by the decree of the 2nd of September!” Narvaez was at Burgos on the 8th; it is supposed that he is on his return to Paris.

SWITZERLAND.—The Diet has adjourned to October 18th. “This clearly indicates,” says the *Journal des Débats*, “that the Radicals are desirous of a speedy dissolution of the affair of the Sonderbund. Warlike preparations are made in the broad day, and everybody can witness the organization of that war which will shortly deluge Switzerland with blood. The armaments continue daily, and the period assigned by the Diet will redouble the activity.”

ITALY.—“Our letters from Tuscany,” says the *Journal des Débats*, “state that on the 5th instant a grand demonstration was made at Florence to celebrate the formation of the National Guard. The people assembled before the windows of the Grand Duke to thank him for the grant, and bands of musicians traversed the city, which was illuminated at night. The enthusiasm was general. We have been also assured that a monster feast was to take place on the 8th at Leghorn, where a grand banquet was to be given in commemoration of the decree of the National Guard. The ladies were on that occasion to wear the national colours. Affairs at Ferrara remain as they were. Preliminary to a more formal diplomatic intercourse between this country and the Roman States, the *Times* of this day, in a sensible article on the subject, says—“The Earl of Minto, who is now on his road to Turin, will extend his tour to Rome, and, though not accredited by any official introduction, or invested with any formal representative character, will be enabled by his presence at the Pontifical Court to facilitate the circuitous intercourse between two states which have so sensibly persisted in blocking up the ordinary channels of a necessary communication. The position and connexions of his lordship will be an immediate and sufficient guarantee of his responsibility, and will confer upon him much of that authority which it is as yet forbidden more directly to delegate, while his own qualifications for such a mission supply a complete assurance that the interests and honour of England will be safe in his hands. In this way it is expected that Ministers may be enabled to communicate with a friendly state at a very critical period of its fortunes, without rendering themselves liable to the accumulated penalties which our ingenious ancestors devised for treason.”

UNITED STATES.—THE BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.—The biennial elections of the members of Congress are nearly completed. The House of Representatives will have a majority of Whigs. The elections will be all complete, and we shall give a list of the returns next week. The great question will be, Shall slavery be extended over the newly-acquired territory? This question will be settled by a geographical division, in which party ties will be disregarded, and the South or slaveholding interest will measure its strength with the North or non-slaveholding states. The *Albany Patriot* states that Gerritt Smith, of New York, is nominated for President of the United States, and Elihu Burritt for Vice-President.

MEXICO.—The latest accounts from Mexico state that General Scott had marched for the capital. There are some flying accounts of a correspondence having been carried on between General Scott and Santa Anna. The Mexicans are stated to be well prepared for defence, having some 25,000 men under arms. Sickness prevailed to an alarming extent amongst the Americans.

CANADA.—THE NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.—THE LIBERALS TRIUMPHANT.—The result of the elections in Nova Scotia places the Liberals in the ascendant. The Tories will not have to reproach themselves with having left untried any means, fair or foul, honourable or dishonourable, to secure a majority. The contest has been going on through the press and in the Legislature, not for weeks or months, but for four years. The Tories pressed into their service all the adventitious and extraneous aid that came within their grasp. Lord Falkland not only forgot the impartiality of the Governor, and gave his decided adhesion to the Tories, but he became their leader, and placed himself in a position of personal and political antagonism to Mr. Howe. The contest, so far as the Governor is concerned, has terminated in the defeat of Lord Falkland, who paid the penalty of his indiscretion in a premature and inglorious retirement from the government of the colony.—*Toronto Examiner, August 25.*

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—On the 9th ult. the Swedish barque “Iduana,” bound from Hamburg to New York, with 260 persons on board, came into collision, during a thick fog, in lat. 44° 25', long. 68° 30', with the “Shanunga,” from Liverpool, bound to Boston, and in half an hour went down with 172 of her passengers and crew.

CITY OF LONDON SMALL DEBTS ACT.—The first court to be held under the new Act, which will take effect on the 29th October, has been appointed for October 12th.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—The new shilling postage stamps were issued on Monday.

THE “CRICKET” EXPLOSION.—The adjourned inquest was renewed yesterday, and again adjourned until this day, at St. Martin's workhouse.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—Workmen are employed in pulling down several houses in Gresham-street, formerly Lad-lane, city, in order to carry out the improvements in that part. The houses are upwards of 200 years old, and on tablets in front of each are busts of a female, very elaborately finished. The head is crowned with a garland of flowers. It is doubtful whom they were intended to represent, but they have been preserved from sale by the Mercers' Company, and are to be preserved at their hall. In the front of all the new buildings are busts of her Majesty (crowned) in niches.—*Globe.*

MONEY MARKET.—The public funds have been subject to much depression to-day. The rumours affecting mercantile credit in various quarters have tended to destroy confidence, and the realization of them in one serious instance, to which we shall advert presently, has had a most disastrous effect on general confidence in the City.—*Morning Chronicle.*

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON.—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.

With English Grain and Flour we are still scantily supplied, and with foreign Wheat and Oats very moderately, whilst of barrel Flour we have not any arrival this week. For Wheat and Flour we have a good demand at an advance of 2s. per quarter and 2s. per barrel from Monday. Oats and other kinds all held firmly. The arrivals this week are—English Wheat 1,090 qrs., foreign 5,300 qrs.; English Barley 830 qrs.; English Oats 100 qrs., foreign 11,160 qrs.; English Flour 880 sacks, foreign 5,300 barrels.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Robt. Brewer." We are prepared to maintain every sentence of the review upon which he animadverts; but unless, in this department of our labours, there is some personal mistake to be corrected, we hold it to be inconvenient and impossible to debate with correspondents the opinions we have expressed.

"J. H., Independent Minister," has already refused the rate "on principle." His future conduct, therefore, cannot consistently be modified by circumstances.

"T. J. Y." The extracts, for which we thank him, shall appear next week. They came too late for this.

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A few Friends at Newport, Salop.	0	10	3
J. H.	0	2	6
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Mr. C. Gilpin, Bishopgate-street, London	1	0	0
Rev. Dr. Hutton, London	0	5	0
Messrs. Moore and Murphy, Holborn-hill	0	10	0
"One who was brought up in the Establishment, and confirmed by the Bishop, but who detests persecution"	0	2	6
Friends at Ramsgate, per Mr. H. G. Jameson	2	7	0

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1847.

SUMMARY.

POLITICAL affairs, as usual at this season of the year, remain stagnant. In the place of which we have, provincial crimes and monetary crises. Wholesale poisonings seem to be just now a mania amongst the depraved. Women are usually the perpetrators, arsenic the agent. There cannot be a doubt that much of this might be prevented by the adoption of suitable precautions. Arsenic may be so coloured as to render its presence visible in any preparation in which it may be administered. A simple act of Parliament forbidding the sale of it in its uncoloured state, except under special regulations, would do much to prevent the alarming spread of this mode of assassination. The suggestion, we are told, was made long since to those in authority, but remained unheeded. Perhaps, if it had been possible to graft upon it a few slips of Government patronage, it would have been held forth as of most serious importance; and men, inclined to reject the remedy, not from any objection to it, but to the increased means of corruption with which it had been associated, would have been accused of indifference to human life, and charged with the responsibility of all the deaths that might occur from the secret administering of arsenic during the period of the recess.

The gloom which overhangs the money-market does not wear away. Failures of large mercantile firms are announced almost daily, and the bankrupt list in the *Gazette* runs to double its usual length. The *Times*, true to its creed, blames all parties but the right one—denounces sometimes the management of the Bank directors, and sometimes the expenditure on railway construction. It would seem to sympathize with large capitalists to this extent—to prefer a scarcity of money, affording high rates of interest, combined with a stringency of precaution which will render it safe to the lender to lay out his principal to advantage. Certain it is that these periodical crises grow up out of artificial causes. Most men trace them directly to Peel's Banking Regulation Act: we believe they are right. The medium of exchange in this country is prevented by that measure from expanding proportionably with the increase of our domestic engagements. Hence every man pays in taxes nearly double the nominal sum assigned to him, and receives in exchange for his goods not one-half of what he might otherwise obtain. He is fleeced both ways—in his outgoings and in his incomings; and the trick under which this scheme is carried on is puffed off by capitalists as the *ne plus ultra* of financial statesmanship.

Our columns this week contain the reports of two public meetings, one held in Norwich, the other in London; the first, to launch the Electoral League—the last, to urge the claims of the National Alliance. Both were effective. At Norwich, Mr. Tillett explained, to a crowded and deeply-attentive audience, presided over by the Mayor, the principles and objects of the Electoral League. Quietly and lucidly he unfolded a plan for obtaining the county franchise, originally suggested by the Anti-corn-law league, but, since the dissolution of that body, matured into a more practicable scheme, accommodated to the means and habits of the labouring people, and placed on a wider basis of liberality. Upon the foundation of this statement, Mr. Vincent based a noble and eloquent appeal, and it only remains now, for those who sympathize with this movement, to perfect their machinery and proceed at once to work. The National Alliance is a meeting of the same order. It is the object of this organization to further the cause of complete franchise, as embodied in Mr. Sturge's Bill of Rights,

and in the People's Charter, by availing itself of all the facilities afforded by the Reform Act, and in seeking and accepting whatever improvements on that measure Parliament may be disposed to grant. Its aim, therefore, is eminently practical, and as it gradually pushes itself into notice, it attracts the support of thorough-going reformers, in whatever class of society they may move.

The Free-trade Congress at Brussels, the sittings of which will commence to-morrow in the Hotel de Ville, opens up a cheering prospect for the extension of those principles which are so closely identified with the material interests of man. We understand the deliberations will turn upon the general principles which constitute the basis of political economy; on the special reasons of each country for or against free-trade; on the influence of the freedom of interchange on the working classes, on the arts and sciences, on civilization in general, and on the maintenance of a good understanding between nations. In reference to this subject, we cannot do better than quote the language of the *Economist*, the editor of which paper will be present at the Congress:—

A numerous meeting, embracing the most distinguished professors of the science in France, Germany, and England, will, we believe, assemble and be instrumental in attaining the objects proposed. It will help to reconcile conflicting opinions, and destroy the prejudices which are still opposed to the extension of commercial relations between the subjects of different governments. There is a kind of moral fitness in Belgium originating such a congress. Prospering at an early date from the growth of trade, before politicians meddled much with it, and subsequently going to decay from the loss of freedom under the successive governments of Spain and Austria, Belgium supplies ample means of illustrating the vicissitudes in national prosperity caused by erroneous and restrictive legislation. She has heretofore supplied a battle field for the warriors of Europe; now, aspiring to a more noble renown, she offers herself as the site of a congress to promote intercommunication and general peace. The victories now to be obtained will be bloodless, but important. Prejudices, numerous and strongly fixed in many minds, are to be conquered. The very class who brought the armies together to fight must now be subdued by opinion. The principles of political economy derived from nature, concern equally the whole family of mankind, and apply to all times and places; the local, fiscal, and commercial regulations of each government are always at variance with these principles, and the bulk of politicians continually try to evade, thwart, or resist them. Their prejudices must now be conquered, and it seems appropriate that the attempt should be made where, in support of their systems, they have caused so much blood to be shed.

The Foreign intelligence of the week is important. We begin with Spain; respecting which unhappy country we indulged in some hopes, as our readers will remember, last week. Señor Salamanca, bankrupt in his private fortunes, and holding the post of financial Minister for a bankrupt kingdom, can only hope for success by resting his claims upon the broad sympathies of the national mind. The Ministry have begun well. A universal amnesty has been passed, and General Espartero has been recalled, restored to his titles and dignities, and nominated senator of the kingdom. A programme of the policy of the administration has been published, and if hereafter realized, which, however, is extremely doubtful, will go far to calm down popular excitement, and diffuse substantial content throughout all classes. Spain may then laugh at the schemes of the intriguing monarch on the other side of the Pyrenees. Narvaez foiled, Christina humbled, and Louis-Philippe defeated in his atrocious plans of family aggrandisement, Spain may safely go forward in her work of domestic reform. Her national independence secured, she possesses within herself elements which, when properly developed, may constitute her a great and prosperous kingdom.

From Italy and Switzerland the tidings of the week are of a cheering character; thus far, at least—that they indicate the tottering of foreign despotism. Austria, alarmed by the attitude assumed by various Italian states—the Papal dominions, Tuscany, Lucca, and Leghorn—and apprehending, possibly, in case of its further aggression, an armed demonstration by the British Government, recedes gradually, and has begun to retract its menaces. Switzerland and Greece answer but ill to the policy patronized by the Cabinet of Louis-Philippe. The Portuguese court, saved last spring from the vengeance of its own subjects by British interference, uncurbed of its autocratic tendencies, will probably have to be left this autumn to its own resources, and bemoan in expulsion its reiterated follies. France is in a state of inflammatory excitement; all classes are becoming disgusted with the selfishness and hypocrisy of their adopted King. Louis-Philippe grows anxious, Councils of State are held almost daily, the populace of Paris is getting irritable, the chain of forts round the city are being quietly armed. What will be the upshot none can foresee. The crafty monarch may once more find a path of safety out of the perils which environ him; but what a crown of thorns is he preparing for his successor!

A STEADY PULL AT THE OARS.

THE large meeting held at Norwich, on Tuesday se'nnight, for the purpose of receiving from J. H. Tillett, Esq., an explanation of the principles and objects of the Electoral League, a report of which will be found in our columns of to-day; that of the National Alliance, which took place on Wednesday, at the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road, London; the concluding paragraph of the Report of the Dissenters' Parliamentary Committee, to be inserted next week, recommending the institution of a permanent organization for the Registration of voters in the

boroughs of Great Britain; and the work which we know to be under contemplation by the British Anti-state-church Association, bring before us in several forms, the extreme desirableness of "taking time by the forelock," and the absolute necessity, if we mean to achieve any great and lasting triumph for the people, of anticipating the actual tug of war, by a long course of preparatory labour and expense. We have a few remarks to make on this subject—and we deem the present a fitting occasion for submitting them to our readers.

And, first, we must be allowed to congratulate the advocates and friends of civil and religious equality, upon the cheering aspect which their cause has assumed since the late general election. Never, within our recollection, has political fervour run into a more practical and business-like shape, than it has done within the last two months. It would seem as if the defeats sustained in various boroughs during the month of July, the disappointment then experienced of sanguine expectations, and the isolated victories which proclaimed success to be not impossible, had produced quite a novel impression upon earnest minds, and had suggested the necessity of moving on to ultimate objects by an entirely new line of march. Agitation, as hitherto conducted, it must be confessed has been too showy an affair for the brunt of actual battle. The crowded audience, the brilliant speech, the enthusiastic plaudits, and the well-rounded resolution unanimously passed, are well enough in their place. They have their uses. They constitute the pomp and bravery without which serious conflict would never be thought of. They have been relied on, however, far too implicitly. Their influence scarcely ever lasts above a fortnight, unless they be followed up by something practical. Men seldom become serious, however vociferously they may shout, until they begin to do. Where there is no steady undercurrent of positive work, it matters comparatively little in what direction the waves upon the surface may move and foam. Our leading statesmen understand this thoroughly—and nothing alarms them so long as agitation gets no further than to the tongue's end.

The true secret of the political weakness of Dissenters is, that they have ordinarily deemed it sufficient to meet sudden encroachments by extemporaneous resistance. They forgot that if they themselves were unorganized, their foes were not. They took no heed of the preparations systematically made on the other side. Hence, craft has mostly been able to outwit them—treachery, to surprise them—audacity, to overcome them. They were an unarmed and undisciplined multitude, formidable when goaded into fury, and occasionally more than a match for those who had wantonly provoked them, but capable of no lengthened resistance—easily discouraged, and soon worn out. Their efforts have been spasmodic, and, consequently, exhausting. Principles less exalted than theirs could never have commanded such frequent hot service as they have rendered. Sir James Graham's Bill, the Maynooth College Act, and the Minutes of Council, plunged them into biennial conflicts which could not have been more severe, more absorbing, or more costly, had the object in each case been national revolution. Happily, the last encounter was followed immediately by the election—and the experience then gained has opened up to them "a more excellent way."

It is, perhaps, not to be regretted, or if it be, not without an admixture of consolatory feeling, that the state of society, and the nature of political institutions in this country, will admit of no serious change until those who seek it have laboured, for some years at least, steadily at the oar. No great alterations in the laws by which we are governed would be permanently beneficial but such as have been brought about by patient, sober, pains-taking industry. The fiery earnestness which carries a citadel by storm is seldom able to maintain in it an effective garrison. Then only are we qualified to turn success to account, when we have plodded our way to an adequate knowledge of facts, mined a path to the deep foundations of an error, razed its suburbs, explored and made ourselves master of its surrounding districts, and sat down before its walls year after year, until retrogression has become morally impossible. Men competent to carry an important political question by dint of daily toil, self-sacrifice, anxiety, and expense, are competent also to deal with it when it falls into their hands. Show will not satisfy them. Nominal and dazzling reforms will not content them. They must carry with them to triumph the principle under whose banner they have learned to suffer hardship—and, unlike those flushed with unexpected success, they will be able to appreciate the valour they have overcome, and to grant honourable terms to a mistaken zeal driven to the necessity of capitulation.

Nor have we, we confess, any exalted notion of the sincerity of men who in conducting or supporting a great public enterprise, are more concerned about their appearance on parade, than about their manhood on the march. We need not accuse them of deliberately deceiving others; they are, more probably, unwittingly deceiving themselves. Give us the earnestness that glows rather than flames—which puts itself forth in daily acts of unobserved self-denial, rather than in occasional feats of devoted hardihood, which bring as much honour to the performer, as to the object of performance—the love to a cause which can contentedly abide behind the scenes, busy itself with dry but necessary details, sit at the desk and calculate, as well as stand on the platform and harangue, or attend the public meeting

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and applaud. Your silent, dogged, indefatigable plodders are the men who really carry national questions. All that is valuable is done beyond the range of the public eye—done in obedience to an ever-operative principle within, not in anticipation of a gratifying reception from without. There has not been enough of this among Dissenters. They have been too fond of "field-days," as Lord Castlereagh termed them. Fervour, with them, has spread itself out in gold-leaf, instead of lengthening itself into wire—has been dashing, but not very useful—a "nine-days'-wonder," but little more.

All this, however, we are happy to believe, is fast coming to an end. "Sweet are the uses of adversity." Enthusiasm is gradually condensing into practical effort. The Electoral League is one of the forms into which it is crystallizing. A Registration Society, we sincerely hope, well organized, and amply provided with funds, will be another. The cultivation of a manly and generous sympathy with the wronged of every class, and of a disposition to do justice to the outcast at any expense of prejudice, will be a third mode, we trust, in which newly-awakened feeling will express itself. The work of teaching, of course, will not be neglected. This we ought to do while we leave not the other undone. The lecture-room and the public meeting cannot be dispensed with. But the next seven years must be mainly given to the extension of the franchise to the fullest extent which the Reform Act will admit of. "Register! Register! Register!" must be our adopted war cry. Get freeholds for counties, you who can—secure your votes for boroughs, you who may—aid both classes, you who are able. Set about this work coolly, systematically, and with a rigid economy of time and means. They who do most in that direction, who pull most steadily at the oar—they are the men who will deserve best at the hands of their country, and who will eventually contribute most largely to her final emancipation from political and ecclesiastical thralldom.

THE "TIMES," AND THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

THE *Times* is commonly regarded, and not without justice, as the best barometer of public opinion in Great Britain. It indicates the amount of atmospheric pressure, if we may be allowed the figure, to a nicety. It has a graduated scale of its own, which, to persons familiar with its habits, marks to the eighth of an inch the progress of every political movement. Its "zero" is silence. Its "freezing point," a short paragraph misrepresenting and ridiculing what it purports to notice. Its "temperate" is a column of report, and a sneering article, brimful of extremely innocent, but somewhat ponderous jokes. Its "blood heat" is angry denunciation. Its "fever heat," the threat of legal vengeance, or legislative interference. Its "spirits boil," is the admission of "a great fact"—and its "water boils," a declaration of war in favour of the very movement it has aimed to suppress. Beyond this decisive change, its scale has no very distinct stages. The "great fact" results in an appropriate law—and all who ministered to its triumph are trumpeted by the *Times* as men of such pre-eminent greatness that imitation of their conduct is insolent presumption, and that other individuals of patriotic intentions, can do nothing better than—

"Walk under their huge legs, and peep about,
To find themselves dishonourable graves."

Consulting the *Times* as to the progress of the National Alliance—an organization aiming at a real parliamentary representation of the whole people—we find it points to "temperate." Silence is abandoned—the paragraph stage is passed—and the Alliance has entered into the region of a column report, and a sneering editorial article. Regarding the Association, whose advance in public estimation is thus indicated, with entire approbation as to its objects, and with not a little hope as to its ultimate success, we find encouragement in the treatment of it by the *Times* of Thursday and Friday last. It betokens a more forward state of public opinion, and a higher temperature of public feeling, on the question of Complete Suffrage, than we had ventured to anticipate. Why, ere long, if the movement goes on at the present rate, we shall not be surprised at "thunder." Unpleasant as that is in itself, yet as one of the signs of a summery season, we shall gladly hail it as the harbinger of brighter days—of growing enlightenment—of intenser resolution—and, finally, of mature and valuable fruits.

The *Times* varies but very slightly, from year to year, its established mode of dealing with public movements. The article which appeared on Friday last, condemnatory of the Alliance, is cast in precisely the same mould as many of those which five years back used to be let off at the League. The title of the Association, the out-of-the-way place selected for its public meeting, the metaphorical language of this or that speaker, the imputation of the whole affair to the egregious vanity of a few restless demagogues, the insinuation founded upon an appeal for pecuniary support—really, really, these are topics which ought to be superseded by something more novel. The *Times* can surely afford to dress out its scorn in less seedy habiliments than these. The men of the League will recognise them in an instant, and exclaim, "Monsieur Tonson again!" In their days of humiliation, the contrast used to be drawn between the petty and ambitious upstarts of the manufacturing districts, and the patriotic statesmen who carried the Reform Bill—and the fable of the frog and the bull was quoted to the disparagement of those who are

now lauded as "unaccredited diplomatists to every court in Europe." The truth is, this form of editorial banter is as soiled and dogs-eared as an old spelling-book—and probably we should have to go more years back than we can stay to number, to meet with a man sufficiently identified with its earlier use, to avow, "That's my thunder."

Of course, "the leading journal of Europe" does not discuss the principles affirmed by the National Alliance. They are in themselves too evidently true and equitable to allow of that. The *Times* knows it will one day have to assert them and to plead for them—and, hence, it leaves room for a future vaunt that whilst it had never stooped from its dignity to identify itself with an organization for whose prudence it could not answer, and whose unselfish patriotism it could not guarantee, it had always admitted the truths which that organization was professedly established to promote. A little laughter at the "payment of members" may easily be got over by a reference to the well-known fact that this is an ancient feature of our "glorious constitution," and by a declaration that, not the thing itself, but the clumsy mode of handling it, was the real theme of its ridicule. People are now so thoroughly up to the tricks of "the artful dodger," that they can predict, with tolerable accuracy, what will come next—and seldom indeed has any great political victory been achieved, in which the *Times* has not participated, by charging most gallantly when the fight was won.

We wish the National Alliance joy of its progress. Steady perseverance combined with practical wisdom, will soon place it beyond the region of newspaper contempt. The "few silly but mischievous men," who conduct its affairs, have only to hold on in their present patriotic course. Nobody knows better than they how to gauge the value of strictures written merely in accommodation to the taste of "our readers." They know well what the world, as represented by the *Times*, thinks of them and of their proceedings at the present moment—the world which never yet failed to bully a weak truth, nor to fall at the feet of a strong one. They are not the men to test the worth of principles by their popularity. They can afford to stand by a sound doctrine when it is universally hissed at; and they can calmly wait the moment when either death will relieve them from their labours, or success will bring with it the adulatory homage of once despising multitudes, and of—the *Times*, their fitting representative.

THE BOMBAY CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.—Sir Erskine Perry, the senior puisne judge at Bombay, has been elevated to the chief justiceship of the Bombay bench, vacant by the death of Sir David Pollock. Mr. William Yardley, of the North Wales circuit, will be the new puisne judge at Bombay, in succession to Sir E. Perry.

SIR JOHN HOBHOUSE'S PEERAGE.—We have reason to believe there is no foundation for the rumour generally circulated, that Sir John Cam Hobhouse is to be elevated to the peerage. A peerage was placed at his disposal, but declined.—*Nottingham Review*.

COST OF HAVING A NOMINEE.—It is reported that Lord Fitzhardinge spent £25,000 at the late election for West Gloucestershire.

MR. COWAN, the new member for Edinburgh, had recently entered into a contract to supply a certain quantity of paper to her Majesty's Stationery Office. By this contract Mr. Cowan was disabled from sitting in Parliament; but the Lords of the Treasury have thought fit to cancel that part of the contract with the Messrs. Cowan as far as the new member for Edinburgh is concerned; and Mr. Cowan is now legally entitled to take his seat, although the Treasury, with precedents before them, might have chosen to adhere to the letter of the bond.—*Globe*.

ELECTION OF SCOTTISH PEERS.—On Wednesday, the election of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland took place in Edinburgh, in the Picture Gallery of the Palace of Holyrood. The attendance of peers was greater than has been the case for some time, there being 31 noble lords present. The names of the sixteen peers elected as Representative Peers of Scotland in the next Parliament are as follows, with the number of votes given for each:—

Marquis of Tweeddale ... 53	Viscount Strathallan ... 54
Earl of Morton ... 54	Lord Saltoun ... 55
Earl of Home ... 54	Lord Gray ... 54
Earl of Airlie ... 54	Lord Sinclair ... 50
Earl Leven and Melville ... 56	Lord Elphinstone ... 54
Earl of Selkirk ... 53	Lord Colville of Culross ... 53
Earl of Orkney ... 50	Lord Rollo ... 49
Earl of Seafield ... 53	Lord Polwarth ... 53

The only alteration in the above list from that of the Representatives of the Scottish Peerage in the late Parliament is the substitution of the names of Lord Elphinstone and Lord Rollo for those of Viscount Arbuthnot and Lord Reay.

OFFICIAL EXCISE ACCOUNTS.—We have it now in our power to publish the account of the quantities of each of the articles charged with the excise duties for the first six months of the present year, compared with the same period in 1846 and 1845; by which we regret to observe, that each article, except bricks, on which there is a slight increase, shows a considerable reduction in the consumption. For the first quarter of the year the account which we published on the 5th of June, showed an increase in the quantities, both of soap and paper, consumed; but in both cases, in the present account, this excess is converted into a deficiency. But the great falling off is, as might have been expected, from the scarcity and high price of barley,—in the articles of malt and spirits, the former being less by 7,915,844 bushels, and the latter by 1,748,445 gallons, in the six months. The article of soap shows a reduction of upwards of 7,000,000 lbs on the quantity which paid duty in the first six months of 1846.—*Economist*.

A GLANCE ROUND ABOUT US.

(From the *Principality*—a Welsh paper just started on thorough liberal political and ecclesiastical principles.)

It will not be thought, we trust, unsuitable, either as to time or place, that before we settle down to the work we have cut out for ourselves, we should cast a hasty glance about us, and catch, if may be, a general view of the present position of affairs in this kingdom. Historians and biographers usually open with an introductory chapter intended to put the reader at his ease, by giving him a respectable acquaintance with the whereabouts from which he is to start. Tradesmen undertaking a new concern, or journeymen entering upon a new situation, if they have any spice of forethought in them, like to run their eye over the whole range of stock, and get a compendious, if not minutely accurate, notion of the kind of business they are going to conduct. Travellers, previously to setting out upon a tour, whether of pleasure or of profit, take guide-book and map in hand, and acquire, if possible, some leading ideas of what they may reasonably expect to find and to see, to enjoy and to endure, along the route over which they propose to pass. Journalists may do likewise, not without advantage—and as men opening their eyes to a new scene commonly desire an explicit answer to the question, "Where are we?" so we, breaking ground in a new undertaking, may, perhaps, best satisfy ourselves and our readers, by noting the most prominent features of the times in which our paper is—born.

The first thing calculated to strike an intelligent observer, is the marvellous rapidity with which change is coming over the public mind. The tide, which seemed but two years back to be slowly ebbing towards ancient Toryism, now advances swiftly with irresistible might. All the old landmarks of political party are disappearing. Questions which, within the youngest memory, were shunned with an anti-revolutionary shudder, and at whose appearance, however casual, statesmen were wont to shout with indignant energy, "Hands off!" are beginning to walk in and out amongst us as familiar acquaintances, claiming respectful consideration even where they cannot secure willing homage. Club gossip, electioneering placards, hustings oratory, and, eke, ministerial manifestoes, are redolent of fresh topics, and are pervaded by a new tone. Modern Conservatism has got beyond the position on which old Whiggism took its stand. Here and there, one meets with a genuine specimen of by-gone days—a real powder and pig-tail politician, with language and sentiments as singularly out of fashion as are shoe-buckles and cocked hats. But these antiques are few and far between, and, like "the last rose of summer," serve only to bring to our recollection their "lovely companions all gone." Every man is now a free-trader, either on principle or by way of experiment. Protectionists themselves have politely bowed out their much-esteemed dogma, sorry that "at present, they can do nothing for it." Monopolies, which used to snooze undisturbed in triple security, are obliged to put their nightcapped heads out of window, and ask in alarm, "what all that knocking means." Bundles of fallacies, once in request, and of arguments once in every-day use, are consigned to the lumber-room of oblivion. We all travel by railroad now—stage coaches have become intolerable. And so it happens that, like a man whirled through the country for the first time by steam will not believe he is going extraordinarily fast, until he finds himself at a station he had not dreamt of reaching within some hours, public opinion is coming, almost daily, abreast of subjects which not long since were tacitly made over to the next generation.

The next object presenting itself to our notice is a government anxious to stand still, compelled to go forward, and in a state of bewildering uncertainty whether it were best for them and for their class to put on the break, or gradually put out the fire. Anything more truly absurd than the position of the cabinet of cousins, it is difficult to conceive. Cold, when all about them is warm with a new life—exclusive, when the very genius of the times is comprehension—stiff and pragmatical, when all is panting for a bold heart and a free hand—ever busying themselves about precedents and the constitution of 1688, when the kingdom is in throes to cast its old skin, and develop a form appropriate to its condition in 1847—most pedantic where they ought to be most earnest—most doggedly obstinate where they should have yielded with most ease—the Russell administration, looked at as an exponent of the public mind and will, is as ridiculous a mistake as one could wish to see. It neither understands nor appreciates the tendencies of the age—nor could it practically interpret them even if it did. A "hand-to-mouth" Government, without a distinct plan, without definite principles, aiming at nothing permanent, tolerated indeed, but confided in by none, cared for by placemen only, and expectants,—it is impossible that they can long preside over our national destinies, during its most remarkable period of expansion and of growth.

Then comes a legislature, the popular branch of which has recently been elected, consisting of the most heterogeneous and conflicting materials, and as to which, it would puzzle any man to foretell whether, when it assembles at her Majesty's command, it will go off in effervescence, or sink down into flat insipidity, or crystallize into solid and substantial usefulness. Its component parts exhibit more angles of character, and sharper ones, than Parliament has seen since the period of the commonwealth; and his must be a commanding intellect indeed, who is able to harmonize them, and make them dovetail with each other. The threefold classification into which they have been arranged—Protectionist, Peelite, and Liberal—serves only to indicate the votes they will give on questions of free trade. On all social matters—so much in vogue—and the best method of dealing with them—on sanitary, prison-discipline, educational, ecclesiastical, colonial, and international policy, it is impossible to calculate the relative strength of widely-differing opinions. A larger proportion than usual of new members—a strong infusion of independent elements—a total break up of party relationships—a growing conviction of the

incapacity of ministers—and the appearance of Dis-senters on the stage in the character of stern, uncompromising foes to the principles of Church Establishments—these are new and awkward materials with which for Whig superciliousness and superficiality to deal. 'Tis plain we are coming upon stirring times. Who can foresee, or even foreshadow the issue?

We take a further glance at the existing state of things, and we observe the public press in utter confusion—here fastened by the ties of habit to relics of Old World notions—there rushing forward with eagerness to the conclusions of the New—half aristocratic, half popular—incompetent to lead opinion, afraid to follow it—blustering, but cowardly—a loud censor of moralities, but mean and treacherous in its own practices—suppressing, misreporting, misrepresenting, perverting, and then condemning, every movement of truth not yet powerful enough to command national homage—lauding, magnifying, and crowning with fulsome adulation, principles and men, not long since, when struggling on towards success, treated with neglect, worried with ridicule, and magniloquently scoffed at for their noisy and ill-mannered agitations. Just now, admitting many praiseworthy exceptions, it is without rudder or compass—floundering about in uncertainty, the sport of every wind and billow—always wrong in the concrete, even when right in the abstract—unsaying in one form what it says in another, like a servant maid's letter written under apprehension of her mistress's supervision—full of significant utterances qualified down to a total want of meaning. Decidedly the worst, but most mending symptom of our times.

We have done. We cannot occupy further space with this our inventory of political stock. We have purposely left out of sight all reference to foreign affairs, interesting though they be. What we have already written may be sufficient to prove to our readers that there is no likelihood of any lack of matter for comment and instruction, in our own day, at least—and duly sensible of our own responsibility, we commence our undertaking with an earnest hope and resolution to read all the passages of future history which may come under our notice by the light of truth fed into brightness by the oil of charity.

NORTH GERMAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Kiel, September 10th, 1847.

(From our own Correspondent.)

This town has, since Monday, presented a very gay and animated appearance, this being the appointed place of meeting for the eleventh annual assembly of the Agricultural Society of the North of Germany. The facilities afforded by railway communication, joined to the fineness of the weather, brought together a large assemblage from all parts of Germany, to do justice to the known hospitality of their Holstein entertainers. Each individual took a card of membership, which admitted him to all the meetings connected with the Association. A very elegant and tastefully decorated pavilion, which cost between three and four thousand pounds sterling, had been erected by the side of the harbour. Here, as well as in other places, were held the meetings of the different sections, for the discussion of agricultural topics, and for the transaction of the Society's business. At one o'clock, three sections broke up, and the company dispersed, to meet again in the Fest-halle, where, at three o'clock, from a thousand to fifteen hundred persons sat down to dinner, which they concluded by joining most lustily in the chorus as the band played the national air of Schleswig-Holstein. In the evening the Fest-halle was cleaned for dancing, which was commenced and kept up with true German spirit.

On Wednesday there was a cattle-show, which, however, in respect of number and of size, was vastly inferior to our English exhibitions. There were, certainly, some fine horses. On Thursday there were sixteen different excursions, some by land, and some by water, to view the neighbourhood, which possesses some very pretty scenery. The excursions by water were per steam-boats, to the Danish islands, and to places along the coast. Those by land were made in stuhlswagen, which is a slight but strongly-built frame-work, something like a bread-basket upon wheels, and across which seats are fixed on springs; they are most excellent vehicles from which to view the country. About fifty persons constituted the party with which I made an excursion. We found a long procession of twenty-three of these stuhlswagen, and it was so arranged that we passed through the estates of both our marshals (as the gentlemen who superintended our excursions were called), and were very liberally entertained by them. We inspected several farms, and visited some of the peasants' cottages; and the whole ride was, to a foreigner like myself, most interesting. The stuhlwagen belonged to the small farmers round Kiel, and they not only lent them for the occasion, but also accompanied each wagen, in order to point out to strangers any objects of interest that might be passed during the ride. We came home late in the evening, singing the Schleswig-Holstein national air, to testify to our being Germans, and not Danes. It may be as well to say that the most radical of the Holsteiners do not wish a separation from Denmark, but they would like a fixed and settled constitution, with more meaning in it than has the one enjoyed by their Prussian brethren. The present King of Denmark is far too fond of a well-dressed dinner to be a great tyrant; but the Holsteiners say, that with a constitution they would have fewer apprehensions for the future. The society breaks up on Saturday, to meet again next year at Mayence.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—The subscriptions already received towards the purchase of the Immortal Shakespeare's House, at Stratford-on-Avon, amount to about £1,700.

ELECTORAL LEAGUE.—PUBLIC MEETING AT NORWICH.

(From the Norfolk News.)

On Tuesday last a public meeting was convened at the Assembly-rooms, for the purpose of explaining the principles and objects of the Electoral League. At the commencement of the meeting the spacious ball-room was comfortably filled, and the number continued to increase till the room became inconveniently crowded, and hundreds went away unable to obtain admittance.

On the motion of the SHERIFF of NORWICH, seconded by the Rev. W. Brock, the Mayor was called to the chair.

After briefly explaining the object of the meeting, he called on Mr. J. H. Tillett to move the first resolution.

MR. TILLET then rose amidst loud applause. He said: The object of this meeting is to explain the principles and intentions of the Electoral League. They are so perfectly simple and intelligible that a very brief statement of them would be sufficient to command your approbation; but when I consider that our business is with the public, I feel that it will be better for me to enter into the subject at greater length than might be necessary if I were confining my address solely to the present meeting. [After referring briefly to the agitation and promotion of the great questions of the day, in which they had been actively engaged during the last twelve months, he said:—]

Having discharged, in part, this important portion of our duty, we now come forward amongst you for the purpose of urging upon your adoption a practical movement [hear, hear], with a view to the popular and open manifestation of an adherence to those great principles which we have endeavoured to set before you—with a view, also, to the ultimate success, which we believe will be the result of this movement, if it be zealously carried out. When we first began, we stood on narrow ground as Nonconformists, or rather as a section of Nonconformists; but I rejoice to know that day by day, and month by month, the basis of our operations has been enlarged, that we have so far progressed as to gain friends and supporters from every sect and denomination, that we have succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people, and that we now appear before you identified with the people in one common cause, professing those principles with which they will sympathise, and engaged in a work in which they will give us their liveliest support. My friends, it is a source of great satisfaction to me that we are enabled upon this question to open an association from which we exclude no man. No man, whatever may be the sect of religion to which he is attached, whatever may be the party of politics to which he belongs—no man who is anxious to obtain the franchise shall be excluded from the benefits of this association [cheers]. Our object is simply and solely to enfranchise the people. We leave them to the exercise of their own private judgments. Some persons, thinking superficially, may say that, by this open and inexclusive course we are acting unwisely, and that we may injure our cause by conferring the elective franchise upon those who will become our opponents. I would meet that class of objectors in a very candid way. I do not believe that we shall suffer from the course of liberality which we thus adopt. I do not believe that an operative throughout the kingdom can be found who will, day by day, month by month, and year by year, save out of his hard earnings, in order to acquire the elective franchise for the purpose of perpetuating the disfranchisement of himself and his brethren; and when the respected editor of the *Norfolk Chronicle* tells us and the public that his friends, the Conservatives, must imitate our policy, I tell them, "Come on, and do it." We do not believe that the hard-working man can be found who will exhibit the virtue and self-denial which will qualify him for entering into this movement, who intends hereafter to give his vote in continuation of class legislation, or in maintenance of a dominant hierarchy [hear, hear]. But if such a man should be found, having this disposition in his mind, we would say, let him come amongst us. Our society is open to him. He must be a thoughtful, prudent, honest, and industrious man, or he would not enter the society; and being such a man, we would appeal to his conscience and to his reason, and, I believe, we should convert him beyond a question [cheers]. If I did not believe this, I should have no confidence in the truth of the principles which I profess; therefore, I say candidly, that whilst we stand upon this broad, open, and inexclusive basis, I believe we shall lose nothing by it. I believe that the class of men who will enter into this movement will be, without exception, those who will do the utmost in their power for the promotion of those great principles, which are calculated to advance the moral elevation of the people, and of the working classes especially [cheers]. We are, my friends, entitled to take credit to ourselves for having in this movement a basis so open and so unsectarian. What stronger evidence than this can we possibly afford of our confidence in the truth of those principles which we put forth, of our earnest determination to strive that they may be realized by the legislature of the country, and of our unshaken belief that the people are with us? [loud cheers]. Standing then upon this basis, upon this open and broad platform, we invite public attention to our plan of operations. We seek to induce as many as possible of the middle and industrious classes to acquire for themselves the right to vote in counties, by the purchase of an interest in land or real estate to the value of 40s. a year. We propose to-night to confine our attention to the Eastern Counties' section of this movement. It is intended to convey this process of operation into every district of the kingdom, but it will be necessary that the different counties and districts should be put into sections for the more efficient success and working of the scheme. It is further intended that in each section the committee should select one particular division of a county, upon which the energies of the friends of this movement would in the first instance be concentrated. And we confidently expect that there is not a section, or rather that there will not be a section throughout the whole kingdom, in which it will not be possible, by a zealous carrying out of the plan to which I am about to call your attention, to create a very large majority of staunch and devoted friends of civil and religious equality, as the electors for that locality. We propose to direct the energies of all the friends of our principles throughout the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and a part of Essex and Cambridgeshire, on one particular division in these counties. We propose that all of us who have the power, should at once give the money for the purpose of purchasing the land in that particular locality to give us a vote. We propose that those who have not the money to lay down for that purpose, but who expect some few months hence, or some few months after that, to obtain the requisite means for so doing, should deliver in to the committee a statement of the particular times at which they expect to be supplied

with those means, and we will enroll them in a class to be called the special class, consisting of those who will pay by special instalment. Then we come to the third class—those who will enter into an engagement to subscribe £1 per month. The fourth class will be those who will subscribe 10s. per month, and the fifth class those who will subscribe 5s. per month. All the persons comprehended in each class will be put together. There will be no commingling of the members of the separate classes, but each person will be kept with those who stand in the same position. The funds thus raised also by these classes will be kept separate, according to the number of the class. As soon as sufficient money had been collected in these separate classes, for the purpose of purchasing freeholds, a meeting of members will be convened, and it will be decided by ballot to whom priority shall be given in the purchase of these freeholds. For instance, suppose a thousand persons subscribe 10s. per month. That would raise monthly £500. Calculating as the highest sum, that £500 would be required to purchase a freehold, we should have monthly the purchase of ten freeholds, and our money would lie in the bank comparatively unprofitable, unless we at once employed it in purchasing them. We should, therefore, convene this meeting, and put these 1,000 names or 1,000 numbers applicable to them into a bag, and the first ten names or numbers drawn out, would indicate the persons who would be entitled to these ten sums of £50, for the purpose of purchasing their freehold qualifications. These parties, having the £50 at their disposal, would go either under the superintendence of the committee, or at their own judgment, and purchase a freehold cottage, or freehold land, just wheresoever they pleased, the committee, however, notifying that it is their strong recommendation, that the cottage or land should be purchased in the particular locality upon which our energies are to be concentrated. Having thus purchased his property, the money will be paid at once by the treasurer; and thus the party will become the owner of a freehold estate of 40s. a year. But the money having been advanced by the Society, he will continue to pay his monthly subscriptions, until the whole amount shall have been fully discharged, paying at the same time interest at the rate of four per cent. upon the amount advanced. Thus you perceive, when these 1,000 persons are called together for the purpose of ascertaining to whom these ten sums of £50 shall be allotted, each one stands an equal chance of being the successful party; and those who succeed, as I before stated, become possessed of a freehold qualification, the money being turned to a profitable account for the advantage of those who do not succeed at the ballot; consequently every one of them has a certainty either of becoming entitled to a freehold estate, or of interest at the rate of 4 per cent., until by the process of the ballot he does become entitled to it [cheers]. The same mode would be applicable to all the other classes. Thus there is the constant stimulant applied to every individual, that he may at the next periodical ballot become the party empowered to purchase a freehold estate; and there is the constant certainty assured to every person, that whether he succeeds or not, his money is out at a good investment, and even if he shall be the very last man who succeeds, he will have the freehold estate as soon as he could have had it if he had stood isolated, and laid by his money at the rate of 4 per cent. [cheers]. I hope I have put this part of the plan clearly and simply before you. There will be a central committee for the locality, appointed in Norwich, not of parties exclusively resident in Norwich, but of those parties in the Eastern Counties who show the greatest interest and feeling in the matter. A provisional committee, whom I now represent, composed of some of our most earnest friends, will continue to manage the affairs of this society until a permanent committee shall be appointed, which will be in a period of two or three months. We have received, I am gratified to be able to inform you, from our friends in the metropolis, the most cordial assurances of their support ["Hear, hear," and cheers]. The most active and earnest friends of the cause of the people have given to me privately, and have in their periodicals and publications, given to the public openly the strongest assurances of their sympathy with us in this movement. A Central Committee will be appointed in London, for the purpose of combining the energies of our friends in the metropolis, with a special view to the aid of this locality, and those other localities which may be determined upon in the several sections into which the country will be divided. Now, you will see that the great principle upon which this society is based, is the bestowment of the largest possible number of qualifications in the smallest possible period of time. By bearing in mind those few words, you will fully understand the principle upon which this society has been based. A word as to the expenses of the society. Many of you, I doubt not, are concerned in friendly societies, as they are called, which meet at public houses, where you lay out some considerable portion of the amount you subscribe in drink, &c. Nothing of this sort will arise here [cheers]. Not one farthing of the pound, ten shillings, or five shillings, which you monthly pay, will be applied towards the expenses of the management of the society. Every farthing of those subscriptions will go directly to the purchase of freehold qualifications. The expenses will be defrayed by the small sums of 3d., 2d., and 1d. per month, which will be paid by the subscribers of one pound, ten shillings, and five shillings per month. It has been calculated, that those small amounts will accumulate to such a sum as will enable the committee of the society to defray all the expenses of the management [hear]. There is, as you are well aware, a strong feeling prevalent among the working classes in favour of allotments of land, and of improved cottage dwellings to be erected on them. This society, though not contemplating these matters as a portion of their direct object, will nevertheless so far sympathise with the feelings of the industrious classes, and of the benevolent persons with whom these movements form an important object, as to do all that they possibly can to facilitate the carrying out of such purposes [cheers]. I am informed upon authority, which I believe is unquestionable, that an industrious man having two acres of good land for the purpose of cultivation, can derive from them a comfortable subsistence. I hope that our friends who may be disposed to enter into this movement, will bear in mind the importance of favouring such enterprises as these. They can do this, and derive from the land by such means as large a revenue as they possibly could by any other means, they will equally secure the elective franchise, and, comprehending those two points, they will secure an additional result—the consciousness of having done something for improving the moral and social condition of the people [cheers]. It may be very important, also, for us to endeavour to counteract a most nefarious practice which of late years has sprung up amongst landed proprietors—I allude to that of pulling down cottages in particular districts, and driving the poor labourers to seek their lodgment for the night in places at a distance, in order to prevent them from becoming burdensome, when by affliction or old age they may become unable any longer to gain their living by the sweat of their brow. Let us go into those districts, and let us purchase spots of land, and rear on them improved dwellings for the poor, and thus counteract the cruel designs of arbitrary men. Let us seek to associate with all our

political purposes a tender and earnest consideration for the welfare of the people [hear, hear]. It will be said, and it already has been said, by the Editor of the *Norfolk Chronicle*, that this movement is unconstitutional, and the same respectable authority that pronounces it unconstitutional, admits that it is legal [cheers and laughter]. I leave him in a future leading article to explain how any movement can be unconstitutional which is perfectly legal. Particularly let him not forget, that that same authority which declared it to be legal, declared also that it was not against law, or morality, or sound policy, that there was nothing injurious to the community in it, and—strange admission!—that the increase of voters appeared to have been the very object of the legislature in passing the late act, for amending the representation of the people of England and Wales [hear]. How then, Mr. Editor, can a movement be unconstitutional, which is in accordance with law, in accordance with morality, in accordance with sound policy, and carrying out the very design of the legislature itself? Lord Chief Justice Tindal, a decided Conservative, a sincere friend of the constitution, and the author of that memorable decision, that a minority in a vestry meeting can tax the parish without the consent of the majority,—that very same man who propounded that doctrine, which the editor himself has lauded, and which every high Churchman and professed constitutionalist in the country has praised, has also declared, that acting as we do, we are acting legally and in accordance with public morality and sound policy. But I am glad that this assertion has been made, because it affords me an opportunity of fairly bringing out some facts that the public ought to know. It is high time that this cant about constitutionalism and unconstitutional proceedings should be put an end to. It is high time that the people should know the truth upon these matters. You have most of you, if not all, entertained the impression, that the 40s. franchise was a boon conferred upon the community. You have all of you—I know I have—been taught to look on the Reform Bill, as an extension of the franchise to the people. Now in all these matters you have been misled. The spirit of the constitution of England is, that every man who has a will of his own, should have a right to vote [hear, hear, and cheers]. I quote from an authority which no Conservative in the country will dare dispute. I quote from Blackstone “the true reason of requiring any qualification in regard to the property of voters, is to exclude such persons that are in so mean a situation as to be esteemed to have no will of their own. There is hardly a free agent to be found who is not entitled to a vote in some place or other in the kingdom. This is the spirit of our constitution. Not that I assert that it is in fact quite so perfect as I have here endeavoured to describe it, for if any alteration might be wished or suggested in the present form of Parliaments, it should be in favour of a more complete representation of the people” [cheers]. Thus you see that the principle is laid down by Sir William Blackstone, that every man who has a will of his own ought to have a vote of his own. Now, this was the law and practice throughout this country till the reign of Henry VI., in the eighth year of whose reign a statute was passed, which created the freehold qualifications; not which conferred the right to vote upon those who had not it before, (do not let this mistake be made,) but which disfranchised the people, and conferred the right to vote upon those only who had 40s. a year in land. The recital in this is most marvellous, and I beg your earnest attention to it. The statute says—“Whereas the elections of knights of shires to come to the Parliament of our Lord the King, in many counties of the realm of England, have of late been made by great, outrageous, and excessive numbers of people, dwelling within the same counties of the realm of England, of which the most part was of people of small substance, and of no value, whereof every of them pretended a voice equivalent, as to such elections, with the most worthy knights and squires, whereby manslaughter, riots, and divisions amongst the gentlemen and other people of the same county, shall very likely arise and be, unless convenient and due remedy be provided in this behalf; our Lord the King considering the premises hath provided, ordained, and established by authority of this present Parliament, that the knights shall be chosen by people, whereof every one of them shall have free land to the value of 40s. a year.” Thus, you see, it is affirmed by this statute that elections had been made “by very great, outrageous, and excessive numbers of people,” and that all of them, the majority being “of no substance and value,” were, nevertheless, so presumptuous as to claim a voice equal to the “most worthy knights and squires, and had exercised their suffrages at the elections.” It does not say that violence had arisen. Mark that. By inference it may be concluded, that it had not arisen, for it is said that “manslaughter, riots, &c., shall very likely rise and be,” plainly showing that up to that time, these disturbances had not taken place. Dalton, in a very ancient work on the duty of a sheriff, says, “by the common law of England, all freemen have a voice in the election of these knights within the counties where they dwell, but now by statutes 8th and 10th of Henry VI., they are restrained to such as have a 40s. freehold.” Prynne, another old and worthy writer, says, “every inhabitant and commoner in each county, had a voice in the election of knights, before the 8th of Henry VI., whether he was a freeholder or not.” Now it will be said, what am I going to make out of this? Here were the people claiming and exercising a certain right of appointing those who were to expend the taxes towards which they contributed. Here we have the legislature, the creature of the people, curtailing the number of those very men to whom they owed their existence, declaring that their ancient right should cease, and that no man should vote unless he possessed a certain quantity of land; and we are told that this is the spirit of the constitution. My friends, we say this is an innovation. We say this is violence done to the spirit of the constitution, and that we are carrying out the true spirit of the constitution, when we seek to remove this disfranchising statute, and to bring back to the people those privileges of which for centuries they have been unjustly deprived. We say to the legislature, we protest against your demanding that a man shall possess 40s. a year in land before he can vote, but as we have not the power to do anything more than protest, we will endeavour, notwithstanding our poverty, notwithstanding the position in which we stand, to struggle against circumstances, and to accumulate the means of obtaining those qualifications which you have unjustly demanded of us, of complying with your unreasonable and unconstitutional stipulations, in order, that when we have done so, we may abolish this statute altogether, in order, that when by our hard earnings and industry, we have gained the means of opening the door for ourselves, which you have well nigh closed against us, we may open it wider and let the millions of the industrious class pass through. “But you are doing violence,” the Conservative will say, “to the spirit of the constitution.” Do you, who would maintain things as they are, consider that the spirit of the constitution is exemplified in our county elections? Do you, who admire Blackstone, who declares that no man should vote who has not a will of his own, recognise the

propriety of those long processions by which the landocracy of England herald their tenantry to the poll? Do you recognise the constitutional practice of every tenant voting as his landlord commands him? Do you recognise it as right that no tenant should venture to assert that he has a will of his own? Is it a clearly established fact that no one will deny that our county elections are, for the most part, mere farces, and that the tenantry upon the large estates, with a few honourable and noble exceptions, are looked upon as the property, the absolute vassalage, so far as their votes are concerned, of the owners of the soil, and are driven to the poll with very little more consideration than the landlord's cattle are to the market? [“hear,” and applause]. And yet these constitutionalists, who stand upon the principle that no man should vote who has not a will of his own, object to our proceedings when we seek to introduce upon the register a number of thoughtful, prudent, and independent men, who shall go to the poll to neutralize these dependent voters, and claim a voice “equivalent with the most worthy knights and squires.” Some people say the scheme is impracticable. If so, at all events we shall dispose of a large amount of objection which we shall receive from our Conservative friends. But we say it is too late to assert this doctrine, for it has already been carried into effect. In the counties of Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, this movement has been tried, and with the most signal success. I must again refer to the testimony of our friend, the editor of the *Norfolk Chronicle*. I do so most respectfully, and I am sure he will not be so selfish as to grudge me any advantage which I can derive from his columns. He says—“We call attention to this last scheme of the Liberals.” I hope, my friends, it will be our last scheme [“hear,” and laughter]. He proceeds—“If carried out, which we doubt not it will be, it will, in the course of a few years, change the character of the county constituency, so as to give the movement party the complete command of the House of Commons” [hear]. Now that's exactly what we want [laughter]. No conceivable words could more precisely indicate what we want. “Whatever,” he says, “the Liberals can effect in this direction, the Conservatives can do much more, if they set about it. And they must set about it, or they will be lost!” All I can say is, “let them set about it.” We will afford them every encouragement, and give them all the information in our power. We have opened our movement so wide that they can come in, or if they object to that, let them establish an opposition shop [laughter]. We shall have no objection to it whatever. Let the spectacle then be exhibited to the world of rival partisans and opposing politicians entering upon one course of elevating the moral condition of the people, with a view to the restoration of their political rights [cheers]. Mr. Tillett then alluded to the great amount of money deposited in the savings banks of England (£30,000,000), a large proportion of which he conceived might with advantage be applied to carrying out the principles of the Electoral League. He adverted also to the advantage that would arise from an extension of the suffrage, and concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That this meeting cordially approves of the principles and objects of the Electoral League and its proposed plan of operations, believing that such a movement is admirably adapted to promote most important objects, by improving the moral and social condition of the industrious classes, and obtaining for a large portion of the people the restitution of their political rights [cheers].

Mr. HENRY VINCENT supported the resolution in an eloquent speech, which, for want of room, we are compelled to suppress.

Mr. J. COPEMAN, jun., then seconded Mr. Tillett's resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

The meeting was most enthusiastic throughout.

ORKNEYS ELECTION.—Mr. Arthur Anderson, the newly-elected Anti-endowment member for this extreme northern county, in his address to his constituents, says—“The noble struggle which you have made to wrest the county representation from the blighting grasp of an absentee family domination, reflects the highest credit on your intelligence, on your independence of spirit, and on your integrity of principle, effected as that object has been in despite of adverse sinister influences of no ordinary force and extent, put in operation with unscrupulous activity and perseverance.”

MIDDLESEX REGISTRATION.—L. Shadwell, Esq., the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the county of Middlesex, has appointed the following days, at ten o'clock each day, for holding his courts:—Saturday, Oct. 2, at the King's Head, Enfield; Monday, Oct. 4, at the Globe, Mile End-road; Tuesday, Oct. 5, at the Green Man, Bethnal-green; Wednesday, Oct. 6, at White Conduit House, Islington; Thursday, Oct. 7, at the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street; Monday, Oct. 11, at the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Westminster Hall; Tuesday, the 12th, at the Chandos Arms, Edgware; Wednesday, the 13th, at Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead; Thursday, the 14th, at the White Horse, Uxbridge; Saturday, the 16th, at the Black Dog, Bedford; Monday, the 18th, at the Royal Hotel, Brentford; and on Tuesday, the 19th, at the Sussex Arms, Hammersmith. The claims and objections are more numerous than usual.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The conducting pipes of the Electric Telegraph Company, opening the communication between the central station in Lothbury, now rapidly approaching completion, and all places south of the metropolis, have been laid down in King William-street and Princes-street. This company will open direct lines of communication from this station to fifty of the principal towns in England during the ensuing three months.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Last Saturday the occupants of upwards of fifty houses in Wheeler-street, Patin-street, Bell-alley, and Farthing-street, Spital-fields, received notice to quit their premises forthwith, the ground they occupy being required for the extension of this railway to Guildford-street, Brunswick-square.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1847.—Males, 526; females, 525; total, 1,051. Births in the week—Males, 652; females, 643; total, 1,295. Population enumerated in 1841, 1,948,211; average weekly deaths, 1812-46 (5 summers) 940.

LISTS OF VOTERS FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.—The Revising Barrister for the city has plenty of work cut out for him this year, as there are no less than 3,025 objections taken to names on the lists, and 661 claims made by parties to have their names placed on the lists, in the city of London alone.

THE EFFECT OF THE COUNTY FRANCHISE MOVEMENT ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CORN-LAW QUESTION.

A correspondent (Mr. James Humphrys), in allusion to our remark last week, that the county franchise movement of the League probably had as much to do with Sir R. Peel's decision as his apprehension of dearth, has communicated to us the following extract from a speech of the right hon. baronet, delivered in the House of Commons, May 23, 1846:—

The hon. member for Dorsetshire (Mr. Banks) says “We could have fought the League with its own weapons. That is to say, finding that you could not control by law those measures, the resorting to which I do not defend, which I for one sincerely reprobate—the establishing in the counties voters not being naturally electors in them—you could have fought the League by making faggot votes as well as they. And you say that the landed interest would have had greater facilities for making faggot votes than the League. But what a sad alternative is this! What a sad conflict to be carrying on! It may have been necessary; but I think if you could, consistently with your honest convictions, avert the necessity for such a conflict, one that was destroying the independence of the constituency of the country, it would be wise to consider whether the alternative may not be avoided. And believe me, you who are anxious for the maintenance of the aristocratic system—you who desire, wisely and justly desire, to discourage the infusion of too much of the democratic principle into the constitution of the country—although you might for a time have relied on the faggot votes you created in a moment of excitement, yet the interval would not be long before that weapon would break short in your hands. You would find that these additional votes created for the purpose of combating the votes of the League, though when brought up at the first election, under the influence of an excitement connected with the corn-laws, they might have been true to your side, yet, after the lapse of a short time, some exciting question connected with democratic feelings [complete suffrage, annual Parliaments, the vote by ballot, or the separation of the Church from the State, for instance] would arise, and then your votes and the votes of the League, not being subjected to legitimate influence, would unite, and you would find you had entailed on the constitution permanent evils for the purpose of providing a temporary remedy. I believe you were about to enter into a bitter, and ultimately an unsuccessful struggle, and that has induced me to think that, for the benefit of all classes, for the benefit of the agricultural class itself, it was desirable to come to a permanent settlement of this question. These are the motives on which I acted,” &c.

IRELAND.

Repudiation is the order of the day in Ireland. The cessation of the Temporary Relief Act has led landlords to the belief that “they would only deceive themselves if they thought that adequate relief could come from any earthly source, but the Government of the country”—and the objection to the relief taxation is rapidly spreading amongst the unions. To Fermoy, Kilkenny, Enniskillen, and other unions, are now to be added five unions in the South Riding of Tipperary and the Tralee Union, who have all pronounced against repayment.

The guardians of the Kantuck Union, in the county of Cork, told the inspecting-officer, that it was out of the question for them to make any attempt to repay the relief advances. A rate sufficiently large to repay them, and meet the expenses of the poor under the new act, would in some electoral divisions amount to more than the rent paid by the occupiers.

Meanwhile, the difficulty of collecting the rates is becoming serious. In the Kenmare Union no persons could be found, at the meeting of the board on Saturday, to undertake the collection of the rates. The collectors in the parish of Emly, in Tipperary, seized some stock to enforce payment of the rates; but, although aided by the police, the cattle was twice rescued. In Carlow, Father Hickey, speaking from the altar, had directed his flock not to pay any rates for out-door relief.

There are, however, evidences of a better feeling in some quarters. The Marquis of Waterford volunteered to pay all the rates falling on his tenantry, trusting to his tenants to repay him when they should find it convenient to come in with their rents. This example was followed by Mr. E. Roberts and Mr. T. Nugent.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* mentions, that last week from 500 to 600 poor occupiers of a property in the county of Cavan, held under the Court of Chancery, were evicted from their dwellings. The receiver under the Court, a member of the House of Commons, acted with all possible humanity and forbearance; but 160 families were ousted, to seek shelter in temporary huts erected in the hedges. An application was to be made to the Court for a grant out of the funds in the cause, to enable the poor people to emigrate.

The usual meeting was held on Monday week, at Conciliation Hall. The chief subject of comment was the recent death on board the *Duchess of Kent* steamer; the English authorities, it was averred, had murdered the boy Dinguan. Mr. John Reynolds promised to ring the changes on the subject “in another house, which should be nameless.” Mr. John O'Connell condemned the conduct of the Government in stopping the public works; and he warned them to provide means of employment for the people during the coming winter. He shuddered at the torrents of blood which must flow in attempting to collect the “oppressive” poor-rates. Rent, £89.

The Irish legal world has sustained a loss in the death of the retired Chief Justice Pennefather; who expired on Monday week, after a long illness, at his residence in Fitzwilliam-square. Mr. Pennefather was called to the bar in 1796, and was held to be the ablest equity lawyer of his day.

ANOTHER FIRE AT GRAVESEND.—The inhabitants of Gravesend were on Tuesday night week thrown into a state of alarm by the cry of “Fire!” which, we regret to say, is not an uncommon occurrence there. The fire was first discovered about twelve o'clock, and by half-past twelve the whole of the premises known as the Compasses in Bath-street, in the occupation of a Mr. Downes, were in a blaze, and were totally destroyed.

INDUSTRY AND AGITATION CONTRASTED.

(From the *Dublin Packet*.)

Well, the Queen has gone to visit her cannie, industrious subjects in the north, and a fleet of fifty magnificent steamers, freighted with the opulent inhabitants of busy Glasgow, welcomed the popular Sovereign to the shores of the beautiful Clyde. When will such a visit be paid, and when can such a welcome be given on our own Shannon, no whit inferior to the Clyde in natural beauty? Alas! poor Paddy! when shall we see a thousand tall chimneys smoking in "the city of violated treaty," as thou dost love to call it, and fifty bold steamers of your own, freighted with the sweet belles of Limerick, whilst its bells ring forth a merry chime of "Welcome, Victoria?"

Paddy, my jewel,—mine own much loved, though wilful darling!—when will you learn to exchange the clatter of the tongues of Laffan and Costello for the clatter of mill-wheels?—when will you barter the fulminations of your MacHales and Cantwells for the roaring of pent-up steam?

And yet, Paddy, my broth of a boy, it is thus the bold burghers of Glasgow have enriched themselves within the last half century. Whilst you, like a silly goose, have been depositing your nest eggs, one by one, in the wallets of mercenary agitators, cannie Sandy, with great prudence, has been storing up his pence till they became pounds.

In 1660, at the restoration of Charles II., the population of Glasgow amounted to 14,678. In 1700, the year of the Scottish union with England, the population was barely 12,000, showing the tendency to decline. At the last census, the population of Glasgow was found to amount to upwards of 270,000! In 1800, it was 83,000. There has been an increase of 160,000, therefore, within the last forty-seven years in this one city.

Manufactures, arts, and wealth, have kept pace with the increase of population. At the period of the Union, there were but 202 shops in Glasgow. There are now upwards of 5000. The dwelling-houses, even of the higher classes, were mostly thatched, and contained but one public room, the dining-room; and even this was only used when they had company, the family at other times eating in a bed-room. At the present day, the houses of the Glasgow merchants, the style of their furniture, and the value of their table service, are inferior to none in the land. For fifty years after the Union, there were no foot pavements in the city. Glasgow has now some 150 miles of foot pavements.

Mr. John Glassford and Mr. Andrew Thompson, Glasgow merchants, having occasion to go to London in 1739, travelled on horseback, there being at that period neither public conveyance nor post-chaises on the route. They found no turnpike road till they came to Grantham, within 100 miles of London. Up to that point they travelled on a narrow causeway, with an unmade soft road on each side of it. They met from time to time strings of pack-horses, of thirty or forty in a gang, the mode by which goods were conveyed from one part of the country to the other.

At the present day, just a century later, a railroad connects London and Glasgow, via Edinburgh, bringing down its hundreds of passengers from London in fourteen or fifteen hours.

Previous to the Union the foreign trade of Glasgow was very insignificant—confined to Holland and France. The Union having opened the colonies to the Scotch, the merchants of Glasgow immediately availed themselves of the circumstance, and in a few years were enabled to undersell the merchants of London, Liverpool, or Bristol. At the present day the foreign trade of Glasgow is enormous, employing numerous noble ships, chiefly built at their port of Greenock.

In 1725, a quarter of a century after the Union, the cotton manufacture was unknown in Glasgow. At the present time upwards of 150,000 bales of cotton are annually manufactured in Glasgow.

In 1713, the University of Glasgow were obliged to go to Edinburgh "to get one sheet rightly printed." Letter-press printing is now carried on to such an extent that it can only be accomplished by the aid of steam; and the type-foundry established in Glasgow by the late Alexander Wilson, he lived to see the most celebrated and extensive in Europe.

We might go on to enumerate some forty different manufactures, in which the aid of steam is used, and as many more without steam; but surely, Paddy, jewel, we have said enough to show what may come of small beginnings; how the worthy Glasgow men had no Parliament in College Green, nor agitators setting them by the ears in Conciliation Halls; not a bit of it. But they went to work like men, instead of howling like old women; kept their pence in their pockets, and their porridge on their platters.

Paddy, jewel! don't be humbugged any longer by them. Go to work; your brother Paddy, in the north, has tried it at Belfast, and already begins to rival Glasgow. But they are braw boys, those Belfast boys, and so they are! No Conciliation Halls, but Linen Halls for them; no heads on the block, but plenty of hammers on the anvil. And they strike the iron whilst it is hot.

When the famine came last year, these "internal Saxons," in Glasgow and London, sent you nine hundred of thousands of pounds sterling to keep you from starvation. Pray, how much did "my dear boy," and the Conciliation Hall boys, regorge of the many thousands you have paid them to keep them in idleness? Oh, Paddy! Paddy! I'm gettin' heartily ashamed of you, and so I am, to be so gulled. Where are your "sivins sines," man? Is it that you've bid good-bye to common sense altogether?

Sure you have been told long enough, Paddy, dear, that you are the finest fellow on the face of creation. Let us turn to, then, and show those Saxons we can make the *tin* as well as them, and then we can afford to take a laugh on our side. Botheration to all Conciliation; pitch it into the Liffey, and let Johnny the Jesuit angle for it. There will be a hook at one end, and a fool at the other, anyhow. To work! to work! and we will have the Queen on the Shannon, and fifty steamers to meet her, so we will, as well as these Glasgow boys. Hurrah for the Queen! and hurrah for ourselves! Botheration to Conciliation and the humbug of the Nation.

FREE-TRADE CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

A general free-trade congress will be held here on the 16th instant, in the Hotel de Ville, which has been offered by the authorities for the occasion. The deliberations of the Congress will turn upon the general principles which constitute the basis of political economy, and of the doctrine of free-trade; on the special reasons of each country for or against free-trade; on the influence of the freedom of interchange on the working classes; on the arts and sciences; on civilization in general; and on the maintenance of a good understanding between nations. Any financial questions in connexion with the freedom of commerce will also be discussed. The writers on political economy, and statistical writers of all countries, are invited to attend, and the Congress in all respects is expected to be an important one. Speaking of this gathering, the *Leeds Mercury* says:—

Several of our countrymen will be present, amongst them Dr. Bowring, M.P., Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P., Mr. James Wilson, M.P. (editor of the *Economist*); Mr. W. Browne, M.P., sent by the Free-traders of South Lancashire; Mr. Peter Fairbairn, deputed by those of Leeds; Col. Thompson, M.P., deputed both by Bradford and Sheffield; Mr. T. B. Turton, the late master cutler of Sheffield; Mr. S. Mitchell, of that town; Benjamin Roth, Esq., &c. &c. It is not a little to be regretted that Mr. Cobden is now in Russia, and will therefore be prevented from attending. Colonel Thompson, the veteran pioneer in the cause, will happily be among the guests. Thus the great manufacturing commercial interests of the north of England will be fairly represented at the Congress; and the weight of the largest bodies of manufacturers in the world be given to the noble principles of freedom of industry and intercourse among nations.

FREE-TRADE MEETING AT MARSEILLES.—"More than 'thousand persons,'" says the *Courrier de Marseilles*, a crowded the large room, too small for the multitude assembled, to hear the two deputies of Marseilles, MM. Clapier and Reybaud, M. Fred. Bastiat, the zealous apostle in France of Free-trade, and with the hope of applauding one of the most eloquent orators of the age, M. de Lamartine, who had promised to honour the meeting by his presence." They were not disappointed. The great poet was there; M. F. Bastiat, the Cobden of France, was there; the two deputies were there; and there was assembled an audience of merchants, and others, of Marseilles—almost comparable, in numbers, to those which crowded Covent-garden to hear the orators of the League. A great number of ladies were present, as at Covent-garden, to listen to dry discussions of political economy.

ORPHAN WORKING-SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—On Friday last a special service was held in the large school-room, on the occasion of opening it for the purposes of the Institution. Mr. J. C. Harrison presided, and there were also present Messrs. Ainslie, Gittins, Medway, Tyler, Dr. Jenkyn, and other ministers; also Messrs. G. T. Kemp, John Pitman, Joseph Starling, George Sturge, B. A. Tomkins, E. A. Waugh, B. Overbury, J. W. Bromley, &c., &c. Prayers were offered by Messrs. Ainslie and Tyler, and by Mr. Pitman; addresses delivered by Mr. Harrison to the assembly, and by Dr. Jenkyn to the children; after the latter, a beautifully executed medal, struck to commemorate the erection of the new building, was presented to each child by Mr. Tyler. A short sketch of the rise and progress of the Institution was read by Mr. Soul, the Secretary. The service was one of great interest, and as its object was to seek the divine blessing upon the enlarged means of usefulness, through the medium of this charity, every Christian heart could say "Amen" to the petitions which were offered. A suitable hymn, composed for the occasion, was sung at the opening of the service. At the close a large company partook of tea, which the committee had provided. The school-room, which is ninety feet long, and of a proportionate width, was well filled, and the general appearance of the 150 children ranged there created much interest. In consequence of the great want of chapel accommodation in the neighbourhood, and the distance of the school from the nearest Dissenting place of worship, the school-room has been licensed for divine service. On Sunday, September 12, sermons were preached there, in the morning at eleven by Mr. Robert Ainslie, and in the afternoon at three by Dr. Cox. Pastors of churches would do well to encourage this effort by offering an occasional service. The neighbourhood is a most important one, and there is little doubt that ere long a flourishing church will be formed in the vicinity, if this infant movement is sustained, and the divine blessing is bestowed.

ANTI-ENDOWMENT LEAGUE.—The friends of religious liberty in Canada are making arrangements for the organization of a Society to oppose, by every lawful means, all State endowments to religious communities, and for the purpose generally of securing perfect religious equality to all.—*Toronto Examiner*.

PUBLIC THANKSGIVING FOR THE LATE HARVEST.—On Thursday evening a meeting of the Independent and Baptist societies of this town was held in the Baptist Chapel, South Parade, for the purpose of public thanksgiving to God on account of the rich and abundant harvest now so near its completion. There was a very large attendance on the occasion, and a very striking manifestation of devout feeling in acknowledgment of this great national blessing. The Rev. Robert Brewer, minister of the chapel, presided, briefly stated the design of the meeting, read the 65th Psalm, and gave out the hymns. Thanksgiving and prayers were offered up by the Rev. Messrs. Brewer, Scales, Hudswell, Ely, and Dr. Hamilton, who closed the interesting solemnities of the evening.—On the same evening a thanksgiving service for the favourable harvest took place in Benton-park Chapel, Rawdon.—*Leeds Mercury*. [Similar meetings are being held in various parts of the country.]

THE EMIGRANT FEVER.—Out of 476 passengers who left Liverpool in the ship *Virginus*, for Grosse Isle, the extraordinary number of 158 died on the passage of fever, and no fewer than 186 were ill on landing.

JENNY LIND AND THE HYPNOTIC SOMNAMBULIST.

The following extraordinary statement appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, and is confirmed by the different parties who were present, viz. Mlle. Jenny Lind and her friends, Mr. Braid, surgeon, of Manchester, (at whose house the experiment was made), his family and a friend. The girls were about nineteen years of age—one of them is employed in a warehouse:—

After exhibiting, in the case of a young gentleman, the more ordinary phenomena of somnambulism, and exciting the passions and emotions through calling into action the muscles which, in the waking condition, naturally express the respective mental conditions, Mr. Braid threw two girls into the sleep at the same time, by causing them to gaze at his lancet case, held a little above their heads. They were both attired in their working dresses; and, when awake, evinced no indications of being possessed of any extraordinary powers. The expression of countenance of the one, after passing into the sleep, was that of calm tranquillity, the face evincing no expression of any sort of active ideas passing through the mind; but the other patient's countenance was lighted up with a pleasing smile, as if she were in a state of perfect felicity.

Mr. Braid having taken his seat at the piano, which was at some distance from the sleepers, the moment he touched the keys they arose and approached towards him, when they joined him in singing a trio, one taking the air, another a second, and Mr. Braid the bass. Mr. Braid then awoke one of them, and announced that the other was now in that state, that he felt assured she could follow correctly any one in the room in singing any song in any language—that was to say, she would imitate the notes and words as rapidly and accurately as to accompany the singer as if she had been accustomed to sing such songs. This seemed promising too much, and the look of incredulity was obvious on every countenance except that of Mr. Braid, who still confidently dared any one to the trial, either male or female. A gentleman of the party, therefore, sat down and played and sang a German song, in which the somnambulist imitated him accurately. Another gentleman then tried her with a Swedish song, in which she was also wonderfully successful. Mlle. Lind, who has won such laurels for herself in impersonating a somnambulist, now sat down to test the powers of this veritable somnambulist. All was breathless attention to catch the Swedish nightingale's notes, and weigh her rival in this novel duetto. Jenny sang most divinely a slow air, like a hymn tune, with, I believe, Swedish words, every note and word of which was correctly given by the somnambulist, just as if they had been accustomed to sing it together. Next followed a long, and most difficult singing lesson, in which Miss Lind ran through all the chromatic difficulties her fertile fancy could dictate, and with all the varied inflections of force and pathos which the human voice seemed capable of expressing; but, to the astonishment of all present, the somnambulist was not to be outdone, for so perfectly did their voices accord, that throughout a great part of the performance it was impossible to detect that there were two voices. I saw one lady who was so sceptical on the point that she would not believe that both were singing, till she stood up to see as well as hear that both were actively engaged in this harmonious strife. Miss Lind now tested her with "Casta Diva" and "La Bella a me Ritorni," in both of which my knowledge of Italian enables me to say the imitation was perfect. After farther testing with foreign words only, and extreme difficulties or puzzling combinations of sound, the somnambulist was aroused, quite unconscious of the extraordinary feats she had accomplished in her sleep, and quite afraid even to try to imitate what she had done with such promptness and precision in her sleep.

Mr. Braid, in a letter to the *London Mercury*, says, it is a wonderful feat of phonic imitation; but that it is no gift of mesmeric intuition or thought-reading, by which the mesmerists would try to account for it, is proved by the fact that neither this patient, nor others whom I have met with possessed of like powers, have any knowledge of the meaning of the words they utter even during the sleep. I never knew this patient fail in attempts to imitate correctly during the sleep songs in any language. The late Dean of Manchester and his friends heard her sing correctly songs in three other languages, which they tested her with, the last time he was in my house; and that learned and most acute gentleman tested another patient some years ago on speaking seven languages. In fact, it is merely the quick evidence and muscular sense, and concentrated attention and confidence during the proper stage of the sleep, which give such an extraordinary faculty of imitating sounds, that the most difficult language is little less difficult to them in that state than the most simple would be to them when awake.

FAILURES.—Among the failures which have occurred since our last are the following:—Harris and Son, of London, an old and respectable house (who were fortunate enough to make such arrangements as will enable them to meet their engagements); D. and A. Denny, of Glasgow, whose liabilities amount to £400,000; Gemmell Brothers, also of Glasgow, £200,000; and Sanders, Wetherell, and Co., of Stockton-on-Tees, wholesale grocers, between £20,000 and £40,000.

The report of a man of the name of Thompson having decamped with £6,000 belonging to the Leicester Loan and Discount Society, and which appeared in our post-script last week, copied from the *Globe*, is contradicted by the *Leicestershire Mercury*, no such society being in existence.

CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE.—A committee under this title has been formed in London, "for the purpose," as the prospectus states, "of seeing the objects of the Reform and Registration Acts carried into effect by the parochial authorities, in reference to placing the names of compound householders and others on the rate book, and on the list of voters for members to serve in Parliament." We understand that it is under the presidency of the members for Finsbury.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (SEPTEMBER).

There is now a lull in the political world, and literature may be allowed to assert some claim upon the otherwise less occupied time of our readers. We may, therefore, fairly claim a larger space than usual for the serial publications of the month. The NORTH BRITISH puts in its 14th number most opportunely at this season. We are accustomed to regard this periodical as one of the first class, and the present number does not belie that rank. It is varied, able, and spirited. The first article contains a series of capital-executed portraits, brought together as illustrations of the life of the Rev. C. Simeon, lately published and here reviewed. George Whitefield, John Wesley, James Hervey, Samuel Walker, Augustus Toplady, John Berridge, Thomas Adams, William Grimshaw, Henry Venn, William Romaine, John Newton—are all struck off in a series of rapid, but characteristic likenesses, of which the reader will have a specimen in the selection of

JOHN BERRIDGE.

"For long" (the reader must pardon the introductory Scotticism) "a distinguished member of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and for many years studying fifteen hours a day, he had enriched his masculine understanding with all sorts of learning; and when at last he became a parish minister, he applied to his labours all the resources of a mind eminently practical, and all the vigour of a very honest one. But his success was small—so small that he began to suspect his mode was wrong. After prayer for light, it was one day borne in upon his mind, 'Cease from thine own works; only believe;' and consulting his Concordance, he was surprised to see how many columns were required for the words *faith and believe*. Through this quaint inlet he found his way into the knowledge of the Gospel, and the consequent love of the Saviour; and though hampered with academic standing and past the prime of life, he did not hesitate a moment to reverse his former preaching, and the efficacy of the cross was soon seen in his altered parish. His mind was singular. So predominant was its Saxon alkali, that poetry, sentiment, and classical allusion, whatever else came into it, was sure to be neutralized into common sense—pathetic, humorous, or practical, as the case might be; and so strong was his fancy, that every idea in reappearing, sparkled into a metaphor or emblem. He thought in proverbs, and he spoke in parables; that granulated salt which is so popular with English peasantry. And though his wit ran riot in his letters and his talk, when solemnized by the sight of the great congregation and the recollection of their exigencies, it disappeared. It might still be the diamond point on the sharp arrows; but it was then too swift and subtle to be seen. The pith of piety—what keeps it living and makes it strong—is love to the Saviour. In this he always abounded. 'My poor feeble heart droops when I think, write, or talk of anything but Jesus. Oh that I could get near him, and live believably on him! I would walk, and talk, and sit, and eat, and rest with him. I would have my heart always doating on him, and find it self ever present with him.' And it was this absorbing affection which in preaching enhanced all his powers, and subdued all his hazardous propensities. When ten or fifteen thousand were gathered on a sloping field, he would mount the pulpit after Venn or Grimshaw had vacated it. A twinkle of friendly recognition darted from some eyes, and a smile of comic welcome was exchanged by others. Perhaps a merry thought was suspected in the corner of his lips, or seen salient on the very point of his peaked and curious nose. And he gave it wing. The light hearted laughed, and those who knew no better hoped for fun. A devout stranger might have trembled, and feared that he was going off in a pious farce. But no fear of Father Berridge. He knows where he is, and how he means to end. That pleasantry was intended for a nail, and see, it has fastened every ear to the pulpit-door. And now he proceeds in homely colloquy, till the bluntest boor is delighted at his own capacity, and is prepared to agree with what he says who makes so little parade and mystery. But was not that rather a home thrust? 'Yes, but it is fact; and sure enough the man is frank and honest; and so the blow is borne with the best smile that can be twisted out of agony. 'Nay, nay, he is getting personal, and without some purpose the bolts would not fly so true.' And just when the hearer's suspicion is rising, and he begins to think of retreating, barbed and burning, the arrow is through him. His soul is transfixed, and his conscience is all on fire. And from the quiver gleaming to the cord, these shafts of living Scripture fly so fast, that in a few minutes it is all a field of slain. Such was the powerful, impact, and piercing sharpness of this great preacher's sentences—so suited to England's rustic auditories, and so divinely directed in their flight, that eloquence has seldom won such triumphs as the Gospel won with the bow of old eccentric Berridge.

The ECLECTIC opens in good style—"Hagenbach's History of Doctrines" is reviewed in a masterly manner, and several points of great interest, especially to students and ministers, are well and boldly touched. "Grote's History of Greece" is treated artistically, and to us dryly. The third article refers to a work which has passed under our own notice—"Taylor's Character and Crimes of Popery." We spoke of it with some reflections on what we thought its one-sidedness. A respected correspondent has again called our attention to the volume. We confess ourselves still unable to alter our general estimate. The work is one of great industry, and in many respects of value; yet whilst the tone is altogether sombre, too little pains is taken to exhibit any bright spots for which a Catholic might demand some credit. In a work speaking of character we would have spared all caricatures; and like the ECLECTIC before us, we regard as an "objectionable portion of the author's production, the latter part of his concluding chapter, where he contends that, to inflict civil disabilities on Papists is not persecution. In the name of Protestantism we protest against a doctrine so essentially Popish and Jesuitical; and greatly regret that Mr. Taylor should have been led into the utterance of principles so unworthy of the cause which he has laboured efficiently to promote." The other subjects are "Eccleston's English Antiquities,"—"Dublin and its Corporation,"—"Autobiography of Hans Christian Andersen," (in which work there are two

or three equivocal passages we are surprised not to see noticed) and "The Electoral Policy of Dis-senters," which, like all the series, is most instructive.

Our friend TAIT looks as usual, though there is a change of management. "Sir T. D. Lauder's Papers" are delightful, and "Gilfillan's Sketches"—one of which follows—are always entertaining. The "Political Register" is full of instructive observations on the Scottish elections.

The MODERN ORATOR, Part VI., Second Series, continues the speeches of Fox, and contains those on Hastings' impeachment and on the Question of the Regency—both of great celebrity.

We are sorry that the interesting papers signed "Henry W—," in the CHRISTIAN REFORMER, are ended. Our travels with the author (we speak, of course, only of the kind of companionship made between a writer and reader) have been extremely agreeable. The memoir of Mr. Aspland is a valuable contribution to our biography.

HOWITT'S JOURNAL is very pleasant, and we think without being liable to exception. Mr. Howitt continues his "Visits to Remarkable Places." He gives an account of "Glamis Castle," and has contributed another paper which the reader will probably like.

Are we mistaken? or is it true, that the COMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND declines in interest? Weekly jocosity must be hard to keep up, and, therefore, if the fact be so, we can scarcely wonder. Still there are redeeming points:—

James (I) himself was but a contemptible writer, and would have been scarcely worth his five pounds a week in these days, as the London correspondent of a country newspaper. His imagination would not have been vigorous enough to supply him with the "latest intelligence," which must always be in type at least two days before the date on which the facts it professes to impart are stated to have happened. As an industrious chronicler of early gooseberries, new carrots, gigantic cabbages, irruptions of ladybirds, and showers of frogs, he would have been useful in his way; or he might have undertaken that branch of periodical literature which embraces the interesting recollections—or non-recollections rather—of the oldest inhabitant.

THE LONG LOST FOUND, Part III., has undeniable talent and some striking situations.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE is a very intelligent and respectable publication, and some of its contents are of a better order than magazine literature in general.

THE EVANGELICAL contains a portrait of the late Rev. W. Ward, Stowmarket, with a memoir. Having known the man, we can bear witness to its correctness.

Essays on Political Economy and the Philosophy of Government, selected from the Works of M. de Sismondi. An Historical Notice of his Life and Writings, by M. Mignet. Translated from the French. With a Preliminary Essay by the Translator. London: John Chapman.

THE condition of the people in all civilized countries has undergone very decided changes within the last half century. Whether these have been for better or worse it is difficult to determine. Men's opinions respecting them will be influenced by the political predilections through the medium of which they are viewed; but it is now an all but universally prevailing conviction that the state from which we have emerged was far from being an enviable one; and that, though there may be much in our present social condition against which serious objections may be urged, it is in the main preferable to that which preceded it. The anticipations, however, of those who were instrumental in effecting such changes have not been fully realized. The evils complained of were deeper rooted than was supposed, and were not to be eradicated by the mere destruction of systems erroneously regarded as their sole authors. Though the preservation of caste would have proved an effectual barrier to the elevation of the people, its extinction has not been followed by an equality of conditions. Feudalism no longer assigns to different classes the position each must occupy in the social scale. Its honours and distinctions have been either entirely swept away, or are esteemed trifling and worthless baubles. The equal rights and brotherhood of men have been vindicated by philosophers, preached and proclaimed by the greatest orators of the age, and sung by poets in their seasons of highest inspiration, until statesmen have been constrained to frame laws and institutions which should reflect these conceptions. The gradation of ranks, once so scrupulously attended to by the privileged class, is now little regarded. The man takes precedence of the noble, and artificial distinctions give place to those which are rational and real. And yet social inequality exists, and under forms fearful to contemplate. Society has still its upper and lower classes, and these are separated by a broader line than ever divided them before—a line widening every day, and darkening the more drearily the broader it becomes. Wealth has usurped the prerogatives of birth; and while money raises its possessors to the highest eminence, degradation is the inevitable doom of any that have failed in its acquisition. The creation of wealth has been, therefore, the grand object to which the efforts and aspirations of all have been lately directed; and the science which investigates the causes and reveals the most effectual means of its augmentation, has secured general attention. Its principles have been widely diffused, and its decisions have all the authority of laws, the slightest deviation from which would be esteemed a folly or a crime. Hence the existing inequality is owing to causes which have assimilated the whole civilized community to what Carlyle has

likened a crowded city, "An Egyptian pitcher of tamed vipers, each struggling to get its head above the others." These circumstances led the author of the Essays now under review to enter upon a full reconsideration of the popular doctrines of Political Economy. He had for many years adopted them, and had employed his pen for both their diffusion and defence. As a disciple of Adam Smith, he contributed in no small degree to the popularity of that science, the principles of which were first systematically developed by that illustrious man. He had eagerly looked for results to which it was confidently pronounced the application of these principles would lead, but he was doomed to disappointment. The results were indeed such as might have been anticipated, but they filled him with alarm, and forced upon his mind the conviction that the principles of which they were the legitimate offspring must be false, or needed to be considerably modified to be capable of beneficial application. A careful survey of the whole subject induced him to believe that the real object of the true science of political economy had not been properly stated; that economists had paid too exclusive a regard to the creation of wealth, and had entirely overlooked what was of equal importance to national prosperity—its proper distribution; that no more pernicious doctrines could be broached than that for the creation of wealth the independence and lives of large sections of the community might be sacrificed, and that the ceaseless war of competition could promote general advantage. He determined, therefore, to denounce a system which reduced man to a level with a machine; which, taxing the productive powers of the community to the utmost, and without intermission, bestowed the proceeds upon but a favoured few; which encouraged the belief that it was right for a man to ruin his rivals in order to build up his own fortunes; and which, while raising some to a giddy eminence, whence they were constantly in danger of precipitately falling, degraded whole masses to a state so dependent and precarious that the hopes of recovery seemed to have deserted them, and they began to resign themselves to a fate sad, but remediless. In 1819 he expounded his views in a work entitled "Nouveaux Principes d'Economie Politique," (New Principles of Political Economy), which received his final revision in 1836; and during the same period he contributed several articles to different periodicals, some of which have been selected for publication in the present work. The selection has had reference to a clear and complete exposition of the views peculiar to his system, and of the evils which flowed from the principles he felt himself constrained to attack. He maintained that political economy was a science of proportions; "that income must increase with capital; that population should not go beyond the income upon which it has to subsist; that consumption should increase with population, and that re production should be proportioned to the capital which produces it, and to the population which consumes it."—P. 118.

Regarding the physical welfare of man, so far as it can be the work of government, as the object of political economy, he laid claim to having placed the science "on a new basis, whether it be the ascertainment of general income, or the investigation of what distribution of this income will spread the most happiness throughout the nation." He states, in continuation, "other principles equally new, but of less general application," which he developed, and were in opposition to those generally received. "I have shown," he says, "that territorial wealth is more productive in proportion to the greater share which the cultivator has in the property of the soil; that the laws intended to preserve their patrimonies to old families caused the ruin of these very families; that that equilibrium among the gains of rival occupations, on which modern economists have founded their calculations, has never been attained, except by the destruction of fixed capital, and the mortality of the workmen engaged in a losing manufacture; that, although the invention of machines, which increase the power of man, may be a benefit to humanity, yet the unjust distribution which we make of profits obtained by their means, changes them into scourges to the poor; that the metallic currency of a nation is, of all its public expenditure, the most useful, of all its magnificence, the most national; that the public funds are nothing but an imaginary capital, an assignment-mortgage on the income arising from labour and industry; that the natural limits of population are always respected by men who have something, and always passed over by men who have nothing. To such advanced positions I earnestly entreat that I may be followed, in the name of those calamities which, at the present day, afflict so large a number of our brethren, and which the old principles of this science teach us neither to understand nor to prevent."—P. 121.

All these topics are of great importance, and demand the most serious consideration. Sismondi's views, though in opposition to those generally taken, should not be lightly regarded. They were forced on his notice by the evils with which society has been of late so fearfully scourged. In pointing out these evils he has done great service, though he may not have been equally successful in suggesting the remedies. He would admit the interference of Government to an extent which experience has demonstrated would be exceedingly prejudicial. A decided opponent of the *laissez faire* doctrine, he would invest Government with the power of superintending the distribution of national wealth, so that all might be participators of the benefits of its increase. A partial restora-

tion of the old system of monopolies he would effect by legal enactments; and would, in short, advocate the application of his new principles under legislative authority. There is no great probability of these opinions finding much favour at present, since the evident tendencies of the age are in an opposite direction; but we are much pleased at their introduction under a form which will certainly secure their grave consideration, as we believe that the time has come for a thorough investigation of the nature and proper functions of Government, which will supply us with its true idea, and thus go far towards terminating the various controversies to which the course of events has given rise. There is much of crude conjecture afloat on the subject; and we believe that there is no theory of government, the consistent application of which would not startle us, either by an extensive extension of the prerogatives of the legislator, or by confining them within narrower bounds than general prescription has assigned to them. It is well, therefore, to see what can be pleaded in behalf of their extension by one of the ablest assailants of the non-interference doctrine, who has brought to their discussion an intimate acquaintance with the social changes which the most renowned states of Europe have experienced, and whose warmest sympathies have invariably gone with any measures that promised the substantial amelioration of the people. "The finest problem in legislation is," says Burke, "what the State ought to take upon itself to direct by the public wisdom, and what it ought to leave, with as little interference as possible, to individual discretion;" a problem, it might be added, to the solution of which legislators have contributed but little, but which it becomes the more necessary to determine, in proportion as higher degrees of civilization are attained. It is evidently the great problem of the age, which lies at the basis of all questions on which an enlightened public opinion will be required to decide.

In this brief notice of the present work we must omit alluding to several particulars that deserve to be mentioned. Though we are far from coinciding with the author's opinion on many points of importance, we should like that these essays should have a wide circulation, and that the tone of pure benevolence which pervades them should thrill the hearts of cold-blooded economists with tenderer feelings of commiseration than usually mingle with their frigid calculations. The work abounds in vivid descriptions of the varied forms of social wretchedness, and in this consists its chief value. There can be no question as to the evils he so powerfully exposes being directly caused by the reckless application of the principles he would entirely discard. These have been pushed to the extreme, and the effects have been most distressing. But he has not hit upon the right mode of rectifying the evils he deplures. In the following extract he describes the direful results of an overstrained competition between manufacturers upon the condition of the operative classes:

"Whilst the master manufacturers are aiming at taking away one another's customers by continually lowering the prices of their fabrics, they drive their workmen into still crueler poverty. First they deprive them of even the humblest comforts and pleasures, then of their hours of repose; the workman must work for the strictest, most absolute necessities—he must give every hour of the day for reduced wages; but it is discovered that, by greatly exciting his interest, it is possible to obtain from him more employment of muscular strength; he has the offer of working by the piece; soon, however, competition reduces the price of labour, and he gets no more by working by the piece than he formerly did by working by the day. Then, in order to live, he must call on his wife to assist in the manufacturing. The business of the wife in the poor man's household ought to be the preparation of food, domestic arrangements, keeping the clothes in order, but especially the education of the children, whom she should inspire with the virtues of their condition, and with the affection which binds them to their parents. But at this point of the workman's degradation there is no housekeeping for the poor man, no domestic arrangements requiring neatness and care; public kitchens prepare food for all, cheaper and cheaper; infant schools receive children just weaned till they are six or eight years old, when they are required to contribute to get bread or the family by labour, which destroys their health and brutalizes their minds. Such is the frightful progress of wretchedness produced by the competition to obtain hand labour at the lowest price. It has taken from the poor all enjoyment, all family ties, and the virtues of which they are the source—all gratitude from children to parents. It does not, however, stop here; the poor man cannot live for less than his master gives him, but he can die; a new machine is invented which can, henceforth, do with a hundred hands what formerly required a thousand, and all these supernumerary hands are then dismissed. Such is the fatal course of every manufacture, founded, not to satisfy new wants, but to create a market for itself by underselling the old producers."—Pp. 210, 211.

This is a true though terrible picture; and a system which reduces the operative classes to such a state of degradation ought to be denounced.

From the foregoing notice it will be perceived that we set a high value upon the work though, as we have already said, we are at entire issue with the author as to the remedies he proposes. The essays have been well chosen and judiciously arranged for presenting within a convenient space the peculiar features of the new system he wished to introduce. They will amply repay a careful reading, as each is a masterly discussion of the most prominent questions relating to our social condition. They treat of Landed Property, of the Condition of the Workpeople in Manufactories, of the National Income, of Universal Suffrage, of the Executive Power in Free Countries, of the Aristocratic elements in Free Countries, and on Constitutional Monarchy. These are preceded by an Historical Notice of the Life and Works of M. de Sismondi, by M. Mignet, and a Preliminary Essay by the translator, which considerably enhances the value of the work.

GLEANINGS.

WIND-UP OF A YANKEE BARRISTER'S ADDRESS.—"May it please the Court, I had rather live thirteen hundred centuries on the small end of a thunderbolt, than the ragged end of a flash of lightning, swallow the corner of a Virginian thorn fence, and have my bowels torn out by a green briar, than thus to be bamboozled by those gentlemen."

ENGLISH TRAVELLING ABROAD.—The number of passengers between England and Boulogne during the week ending September 5, was 2,868, of which 1,442 were to, and 1,426 from Boulogne. This number is less than that of last week by 123, and more than that of the corresponding week of last year.

ETHERISING BEES.—Acting on the hint recently dropped from the experiments of a French naturalist, a gentleman of Great Marylebone-street has contrived an apparatus for etherising bees, which does its work without the least trouble. The bees are at first much agitated, then stupefied, and fall to the ground, when they may be handled with impunity. The effect is produced in little more than a minute and a half.

A PROFITABLE DAIRY.—Mr. W. Smith, of Ellet, sold to Mr. Livesey, of Preston, a few days ago, thirty-eight cheese, the produce of thirteen cows in thirty-eight days. The weight was 131 cwt., and the price 62s. per cwt., giving a total of £42 12s. 6d.—*Lancaster Guardian*.

THE BELL ROCK.—The *Arbroath Guide* states that the violence of the waves on the 21st and 22nd ultimo, was so great, that at the Bell Rock, mussels were thrown up from the bed of the sea into the windows of the sleeping apartments of the light-house keepers, a height not less than seventy feet.

NOTABLE DISCOVERY.—The authority on all matters touching crowned heads and illustrious and noble personages throughout Europe, the *Almanach de Gotha*, for 1847, in a summary of the British army for the present year, describes, among other corps, the "Garde de la Riviere d'Or." Who ever heard of the Horse Guards, or any other centre of information of military matters, of the "Guard of the River of Gold" as forming part of the British army? "After much pondering" (as Lord Brougham would say) what this could possibly mean, we remembered that in French C and G are letters not quite so distinct in sound, at least as they are in English; and the sage compiler of this portion of the almanack had consequently mistaken our *Goldstream* guards for "*Goldstream*," which, in his magniloquence he had converted into "*la Riviere d'Or*."—*Globe*.

A WITTY REBUKE.—A resident in Louth, well-known for being gifted with eccentricities, of which he is sometimes not a little vain, having been greatly annoyed by persons gaping on Sundays into the window of his house, hit upon the expedient of exhibiting in his window a card, having inserted on it—"Walk, knave; what look'st at?" The device produced the desired effect—the passing reader departing, either with a little temporary chagrin lit up in his countenance, or else cracking a hearty laugh at the oddity of the inhabitant.

On the 31st ult., the wife of Mr. Scott, innkeeper, of Stainforth, near Settle, was safely delivered of three daughters, and all are living.

A bomb lance has been constructed, which, on being fired into a whale, explodes and kills the animal.

A rag and bone dealer, at Shrewsbury, in a railway compensation case, heard last week, declared that he did business to the amount of £1,000 a week!

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.—In the year 1272, the wages of a labouring man were just three halfpence per day; and at the same period, the price of a Bible well written out was £36 sterling. Of course, a common labourer in those days could not have procured a Bible with less than the entire earnings of thirteen years! Now a beautifully printed copy of the same book can be purchased with the earnings of half a day!

In the Chancery Court, last week, it appeared that in *Varty v. Duncan*, £2,000 had been already spent to determine which party was liable to paint a board and whitewash a sign.

An eminent French statistical writer took his station near the staircase, at a London ball, for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of gentlemen who arranged their hair with their fingers before entering the room. He found them to average about twenty-nine out of thirty, those who had least or most hair usually occupying most time.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 3, at Clapham-park, the wife of Mr. JAMES FENNINGS, of a still-born daughter.

Sept. 4, the wife of Mr. W. AITCHISON, Baptist minister, Barnstaple, of a daughter.

Sept. 8, at Wheatley, Oxon, the wife of Mr. CHARLES DAVIES, minister, of a son.

Sept. 9, at Bristol, the wife of Mr. JOSEPH MOORE, minister, late of Tabiti, of a son.

Sept. 9, at Mill Hill Grammar School, the wife of Mr. S. S. ENGLAND, minister, of a son.

Sept. 10, FRANCES, wife of Mr. G. EUSTACE, minister, Nuneaton, of a son.

Sept. 10, at No. 9, the Grove, Hackney, the wife of Mr. PERCEVAL DANIELL, of New Bond-street, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 31, in the Independent Chapel, Totnes, by Mr. William Tarbotton, minister, Mr. THOMAS SHEPHERD, of Kingsbridge, to Mrs. MARY PHILLIPS, of Harberton-ford.

Sept. 5, by Mr. E. C. Lewis, minister, in Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, Rochdale, Mr. OLIVER HOLT, of Littleborough, to Miss MARY HARTLEY, of Healey.

Sept. 5, at Brook-street Chapel, Warwick, by Mr. J. W. Percy, minister, RICHARD HITCHCOX, of Baggington, to SARAH SANDALL, of Loughbridge.

Sept. 6, at Ebenezer Chapel, West Bromwich, by Mr. W. H. Dyer, minister, Mr. THOMAS AULT, carrier, to Miss MARY STILLARD SCOTTHAM.

Sept. 6, at the Croft Chapel, Hastings, by Mr. William Davis, minister, SAMUEL SPENCER QUATRE to SARAH MOON, both of Mountfield, Sussex.

Sept. 7, at Queen-street Chapel, Leeds, by Mr. Thomas Seales, minister, BENJAMIN BEDDOW, minister of Salem Chapel, Barnsley, to Miss LUCY FOORD, niece of Mr. Robert Sergeant, of Leeds.

Sept. 7, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Liverpool-road, by Mr. John Yockney, minister, JOHN HUNTER, Esq., to ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late John CHAPMAN, Esq., of Tyndale-place.

Sept. 8, at King-street Chapel, Portsea, by Mr. Thomas Cousins, minister, Mr. JAMES HASLETT, minister of Zion Chapel, Landport, to ELIZABETH, sister to Mr. Alderman ORANGE, of Portsea.

Sept. 14, at the Baptist Chapel, Portmahon, Sheffield, by Mr. John Eustace Giles, minister, Mr. EDWARD RIDGWAY, Norfolk-street, Sheffield, to ELIZA, only daughter of Mr. C. H. PURSER, of the same town.

DEATHS.

Aug. 31, at Ipswich, EDMUND MARSHMAN, aged 16, the only son of John C. Marshman, Esq., and grandson of the late Dr. Marshman, of Serampore, in the East Indies.

Sept. 2, at Netherseale Hall, Leicestershire, Sir WILLIAM NIGEL GRESLEY, Bart., minister.

Sept. 3, at Wigan, aged 37, in the faith of Christ, ELIZA, the be-

loved wife of C. HILTON, Esq., solicitor, for many years connected with St. Paul's Independent Chapel in that town.

Sept. 3, at Hindley, near Wigan, aged 78, Mr. LIVESLEY, deacon of St. Paul's Church, in that village.

Sept. 4, at the family seat, Baggington, Warwickshire, Lady JANE PELL, wife of the Rt. Hon. W. Yates Peel, M.P.

Sept. 6, at the rectory, South Kilworth, Leicestershire, in his 81st year, the Rev. WILLIAM PEARSON, LL.D., for thirty years rector of that place. He had for many years occupied a high position in the literary and scientific world, and his published works on astronomy will perpetuate his memory. The poor of Kilworth, too, have lost a kind and generous benefactor.

Sept. 8, at Maryfield Villas, Dalston, FREDERICK HENRY STANFORD MIALI, only son of Mr. W. Miall, minister, of Providence Chapel, Shoreditch, aged 8 years and 2 months.

Sept. 9, at Weybridge, Lady FOLLETT, relict of the late Sir Wm. Webb Follett, Attorney-General.

Sept. 10, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Bishop-street, Leicester, Mr. EDWARD GROOCECK, of Wellington-street, to ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Jonah POYNTER, of Talbot-lane.

Sept. 11, after a lengthened illness, in his 75th year, Mr. SAMUEL THURMAN, of Nottingham, senior deacon of the church in Castlegate, in that town. Mr. Thurman was admitted to the church in 1795 (being the year in which the late Mr. Richard Allott commenced his ministry in Nottingham), and was chosen a deacon in the year 1832. His blameless conversation, his love to the house of prayer, and his readiness to every good work, endeared him to his Christian brethren, and gained for him an unusual amount of public respect.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, September 10.

BANKRUPTS.

BUSHELL, THOMAS, and BUSHELL, GEORGE, Bristol, masons, September 24, October 22: solicitor, Mr. H. S. Sabine, Bristol.

COLDREY, GEORGE GAGR, Lawrence-lane, merchant, September 18, October 20: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, 137, Chesapeake.

COX, WILLIAM, Weymouth, lath-maker, September 23, October 19: solicitors, Messrs. Mansfield and Andrews, Dorchester; and Mr. John Stogdon, Exeter.

DEWHIRST, WILLIAM, Huddersfield, printer, September 25, and October 16: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., Great James-street, London; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

HANDLEY, SAMUEL, 4, Manor-terrace, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, builder, September 21, and October 21: solicitor, Mr. Turnley, Walbrook-house, Walbrook.

HENDERSON, WILLIAM, Wolverhampton, tin-plate manufacturer, September 18, October 16: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Sparrow, Wolverhampton; Messrs. Capes and Stewart, solicitors, Gray's-inn, London; and Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

PEACEY, GEORGE, and BARTLETT, SAMUEL MOTTLEY, Aldermanbury, warehousemen, September 21, October 21: solicitor, Mr. H. Lloyd, Milk-street.

PICKARD, JOHN, Midgley, farmer, September 23, and October 21: solicitors, Mr. Broadbribb, Child's-place, Temple-bar; Mr. Scholes, Dewsbury; and Messrs. Harle and Clarke, Leeds.

PLAYER, JOSEPH COOPER, Dursley, Gloucestershire, draper, September 20, and October 19: solicitors, Messrs. Bishop and Wells, Dursley, and Messrs. W. and C. Bevan, Bristol.

RULE, ALFRED, 102, Leadenhall-street, ship broker, September 21, October 21: solicitors, Messrs. Gregson and Kewell, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

SERRING, JAMES, Chippenham, Wiltshire, innkeeper, September 24, October 22: solicitors, Mr. Slack, Bath; and Mr. J. Bridges, Bristol.

TURNRY, ALEXANDER, Addington-square, Camberwell, brewer, September 21, October 21: solicitor, Mr. Archer, Gracechurch-street.

WATTE, WILLIAM, Basford, iron and brass founder, September 24, October 5: solicitors, Mr. Wolston, Furnival's-inn, London; and Messrs. Buttery and Son, Nottingham.

WELLS, THOMAS, Sudbury, Suffolk, confectioner, September 18, October 20: solicitors, Messrs. Chilton, Burton, and Johnson, Chancery-lane, and Mr. Gooday, Sudbury.

WHISEAD, GEORGE, SETTLE, JOHN, SMITH, JOHN, HYDE, JOHN, KESALL, WILLIAM, HOLDEN, JAMES, BARLOW, THOMAS, CRIGHTON, DUNCAN, JONES, JOHN, MALLISON, THOMAS, FOSTER, WILLIAM, CRIGHTON, DAVID, ASHWORTH, JAMES, HOPWOOD, WILLIAM, MURCATROYD, JOHN, and BROWN, JAMES, Pendleton, cotton spinners, September 20, and October 11: solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester; and Mr. J. Abbott, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BEITH, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, manufacturer, September 15, and October 6.

GARDNER, DAVID, Glasgow, baker, September 17, October 11.

PATTERSON, JAMES, Kilmuir, manufacturer, September 15, October 6.

PERSTON, MATTHEW, Glasgow and Largs, merchant, September 17, October 15.

RANKIN, JAMES, Glasgow, baker, September 15, October 6.

TAYLOR, MICHAEL, Edinburgh, commission agent, September 15, October 6.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Wrockwardine Wood, Shropshire.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

JONES, WALTER, Brecon, grocer, September 9.

BANKRUPTS.

BURTON, THOMAS CHARLES, 11, Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate-street, drug broker, Sept. 25, October 27: solicitor, Mr. T. Lewis, Clement's-lane, City.

DEER, JOSEPH, 20, Bryanston-street, Edgware-road, wheelwright, Sept. 21, October 27: solicitor, Mr. Seard, North-crescent, Bedford-square.

DUNLOP, JOHN, 156, Dover-road, and of Trindon, coal merchant, September 21, October 21: solicitors, Messrs. Kedell and Co., Lime-street.

DUNN, JOHN SPENCER, Coventry, draper, September 23, October 28: solicitors, Messrs. Dewes and Son, Coventry; and Mr. Weeks, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn, London.

EDWARDS, HENRY, Halifax, tea dealer, September 3, November 11: solicitors, Mr. Blenkarn, Clement's-lane, London; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

HATFIELD, JOHN, jun., Southwell, victualler, September 21, October 29: solicitors, Messrs. Capes and Stuart, Gray's-inn, London; and Mr. H. C. Stenton, Southwell.

HANSFORD, JACOB, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, upholsterer, September 28, October 27: solicitors, Mr. Fraikenridge, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Messrs. Cole and Russell, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

HURLEY, JOHN, Bristol-roads, Worcestershire, victualler, September 25, November 2: solicitors, Messrs. Spencer and Rollings, Birmingham.

JENKINS, FRANCIS, 4, Love-lane, City, corn merchant, September 28, October 28: solicitor, Mr. France, Godliman-street, Doctors'-commons.

LANGDALE, SAMUEL, sen., and LANGDALE, SAMUEL, jun., Stockton-upon-Tees, and of Yarm, corn dealers, October 7, November 2: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., 25, Old Fish-street, Doctors'-commons, London; and Messrs. Griffith and Crighton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

POPLE, JOHN ENSOR, Union-row, Newington-butts, licensed victualler, Sept. 28, October 27: solicitors, Messrs. Parnell and Tanqueray, New Broad-street.

TAYLOR, ISAAC CLEAVER, Change-alley, Cornhill, tailor, Sept. 25, October 27: solicitors, Messrs. Marden and Pritchard, Christchurch-chambers, Newgate-street.

WELCH, JOSEPH SANDELL, St. James's-street, Westminster, print seller, Sept. 28, October 27: solicitor, Mr. Gwynne, Temple-chambers, Fleet-street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BAIRD, JOHN and ALEXANDER, and Co., Modiesburn, Lanarkshire, lime merchants, Sept. 18, October 9.

DENNY, D. and A., and Co., Glasgow, merchants, Sept. 17, October 12.

EDMONSTON, JOHN, Glasgow, merchant, Sept. 21, October 12.

JAMIESON, J. and R. G., and Co., Kilbirnie, flax spinners, Sept. 18, October 11.

LOW, JAMES, Dundee, flax dresser, Sept. 18, October 9.

MILLER, JAMES, Dundee, brewer, Sept. 20, October 11.

SMEATON, WILLIAM, Glasgow, wright, Sept. 21, October 13.

WEST, CHARLES, Glasgow, bookseller, Sept. 20, October 11.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent Consols	87½	87½	87	87	86½	86½
Ditto for Account	87½	87½	88½	87½	87½	86½
3 percent Reduced	87½	87½	88½	87½	87½	86½
New 3 percent	89½	89½	89½	—	—	88½
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock	197	195½	197	—	—	—
India Stock	240	—	239	—	—	239
Exchequer Bills	7 p	7 p	4 p	6 p	5 p	5 p
India Bonds	—	3 dis	—	—	—	4 dis

RAILWAY SHARES.

	123	London & Croydon Trunk	9
Birmingham & Gloucester	6	London and Greenwich	—
Blackwall	74	Manchester and Leeds	—
Bristol and Exeter	17½	Midland Counties	116
Eastern Counties	—	Ditto New Shares	444
Eastern Union	—	Manchester and Birmingham	—
Edinburgh and Glasgow	57½	Midland and Derby	90
Great North of England	229	Norfolk	106
Great Western	107	North British	28½
Ditto Half	63	South Eastern and Dover	34
Ditto Fifths	—	South Western	61
London & North-Western	164	York and Newcastle	34½
Ditto Quarter Shares	27	York and North Midland	78
London and Brighton	47½		

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 13.

Having but a moderate supply of English Wheat to-day, and a great attendance of both town and country buyers, our prices were again higher, and since Monday last have advanced in all 3s. to 5s. per qr. both for Foreign and English of good quality. Inferior sorts met only casual buyers on rather higher terms. Flour sold readily 3s. to 4s. per sack, and 2s. to 3s. per barrel dearer. Barley and Malts went off very slowly, 2s. to 3s. per qr. cheaper. New Peas, both white and grey, and dry new Beans, held much the same prices, but Egyptian Beans sold 2s. to 3s. lower than last week. Good fresh Oats were fully 1s. dearer, but at this advance sales were limited, and inferior samples very dull. Linseed Cakes and Linseed scarce and ready sale.

	4s. to 5s.	Peas, Hog	4s. to 5s.
Wheat, Red	48 to 51	Maple	41 to 43
Fine	49 to 53	Boilers	46 to 50
White	40 to 43	Beans, Ticks	40 to 45
Fine	50 to 55	Pigeon	53 to 55
Flour, per sack (Town)	43 to 48	Harrow	46 to 48
Barley	25 to 33	Oats, Feed	19 to 22
Malt, Green	32 to 34	Fine	24 to 28
Malt, Ordinary	63 to 66	Poland	25 to 28
Pale	58 to 61	Potato	24 to 26
Rye	34 to 36		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPT. 4.

SEPT. 4.	
Wheat	56s. 8
Barley	36 3
Oats	25 5
Rye	33 9
Beans	51 10
Peas	42 1

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 13.

Comparatively speaking, the arrivals of country-killed meat up to our markets since Monday last have been moderately good, though by no means extensive, the time of year considered; but of very middling quality. The supplies on offer slaughtered in the metropolis have been on the increase. Prime Beef and Mutton have sold freely at full prices. In all other kinds of meat only a moderate business has been transacted, and the currencies have declined 2d. per 8lbs. About 3,000 carcasses of foreign meat have appeared on sale, and been disposed of at low figures.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef.....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	Veal.....	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.				
Mutton.....	3 8 .. 5 2	Pork.....	3 10 .. 4 8				
Lamb..... 4s. 8d. .. 5s. 10d.							
HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.							
Beasts.		Sheep.		Calves.		Pigs.	
Friday.....	1,249	11,530	561	280
Monday.....	5,066	34,810	358	297
NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 13.							
Per 8lbs. by the carcase.							
Inferior Beef	2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.				
Middling do	3 0 .. 3 2	Mid. ditto	4 0 .. 4 4				
Prime large	3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto	4 6 .. 4 10				
Prime small	3 6 .. 3 8	Veal	3 8 .. 4 10				
Large Pork	3 6 .. 4 4	Small Pork	4 6 .. 4 10				
Lamb..... 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.							

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	1,249	11,930	561	280
Monday	5,066	34,810	358	297

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 13.

	Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
Inferior Beef	2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.	Mid. ditto	4 0 to 4 4
Middling do	3 0 to 3 2	Prime ditto	4 6 to 4 10
Prime large	3 2 to 3 4	Veal	3 8 to 4 10
Prime small	3 6 to 3 8	Small Pork	4 6 to 4 10
Large Pork	3 6 to 4 4		
Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.		

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—A few forced sales of Cloverseed were made for cash at rather easier prices, but quotations were not generally lower. Canaryseed barely maintained previous rates. Tares were fully as dear as last week. In other articles there was little doing, and quotations underwent no change.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 12,760 firkins of Butter, and 630 bales of Bacon; and from foreign ports 9,970 casks of Butter. In Irish Butter we continue to have a brisk trade, and an extensive business was done; the quantity offering for sale met purchasers at an advance of 3s. to 4s. per cwt. on the rates of this day week. The market closed firm. Fine Dutch advanced to 108s. The Bacon market continued dull; scarcely anything doing. A few bales of new sold at 84s., landed. Lard without change. Hams very dull.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Friday.—We have to report a continuance of the same dull and quiet market which prevailed last week. The sales are 3,000 bales, including 1,000 for export.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—From 200 to 300 pockets of the new growth have reached our market; but as the prices asked are considered high by the trade, very little progress has been made in sales. In the course of a week or ten days a demand may be expected, as we shall then have a large supply. The prices realized hitherto have been from 95s. to 108s. for Weald of Kent, and 90s. to 100s. for Sussex. The duty has receded to £180,000. For yearlings we have no inquiry, and the rates are nominal.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The Wool market is in a steady position. Last week the imports into London were 2,911 bales, 1,865 being from Sydney, 596 from Germany, 355 from Van Diemen's Land, and the rest from Russia. The state of trade is healthy, and whilst other trades are pining with disease, this remains unaffected in most of its departments. Business has been transacted on such sound principles in general that even a monetary panic leaves the Wool trade generally unscathed amid the storm. The cause of this may be discovered in the deficiency of the late clip enabling the dealers to supply the manufacturers according to their wish in small quantities and often; and should as good a home-trade be realized as is expected, on account of a good harvest everywhere, the probability is that Wool will rather increase in value than otherwise.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—The transactions in this market arising from the caution manifested by the melters in purchasing in the face of large arrivals from abroad—still continue on a moderate scale, and a further slight decline has been submitted to in the quotations. P.Y.C. on the spot is 46s. 6d. for small parcels, and for delivery in the last two months 45s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow is 47s. net cash; rough fat, 28s. 8d. per 8lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 2½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4½d. to 5d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 5d. to 5½d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 13s.; Pooled Sheep, 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Kent and Half-breds, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Downs, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Shearings, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; Lamb skins, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 6d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 11.—At per load of 36 trusses. Old Meadow 60s. to 70s. Clover Hay 81s. to 98s. New ditto 45s. to 65s. New ditto 63s. to 84s. Straw 26s. to 33s.

COAL EXCHANGE, Sept. 11.

Hetton's 21s. 0d.; Braddell's Hetton's 20s. 9d.; Lambton's 20s. 9d.; Hudson's Hartlepool 20s. 0d.; West Hartley's 18s. 0d. Ships arrived during the week, 264.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—In the West India market 500 hhds. have been sold at steady prices (including 260 hhds. St. Lucia, at 35s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt.) Of 4,100 bags Mauritius, 3,000 bags sold at previous rates—low brown to middling yellow, 33s. to 40s.; of 1,200 bags Bengal, 800 bags sold at 44s. to 47s. 6d. for middling to good white Benares; 500 bags Singapore, low to middling brown, 35s. to 37s.; and 1,780 bags white China, at 43s. 6d. to 41s. per cwt.

RICE.—700 bags Bengal sold in public sale to-day at 16s. to 16s. 6d. for middling to good middling white; and of 4,500 bags Madras, about half found buyers at 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. per cwt. The remaining half has since been disposed of, burley kind, at 13s. 3d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—200 bags of plantation Ceylon were chiefly taken in at auction.

COCHINEAL.—80 bags Honduras, low to fine, sold at 4s. 8d. to 5s. 9d., being fully previous rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just published, price 2d., or sent post-free on receipt of four stamps.

A PAMPHLET on the TREATMENT and CURE of NERVOUS and MENTAL COMPLAINTS. By Dr. JAMES ANDERSON.

"This little work is written for family perusal."—Sun.

May be had of the publisher, W. BRITAIN, Paternoster-row, and at the Author's residence, 26, Arundel-street, Strand, London.

R. W. BECKLEY'S British and Foreign Mourning Ware-house, No 37, Ludgate-street, St Paul's.

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MOURNING MUSLINS.
MOURNING BALZARINES.
MOURNING RIBBONS.
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MOURNING CASHMERES.

Show Rooms for Mantles, Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, &c. Widows Mourning in the greatest variety.—37, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's.

FEET.—EASE IN WALKING.—HALL and CO., Wellington-street, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.—The PANUS CORIUM, or LEATHER-CLOTH BOOTS and SHOES, are the softest and easiest ever worn. They yield to the action of the feet without the slightest pressure of drawing effect on the most sensitive Corns, Bunions, Gout, or tenderness from any other cause. They resemble the finest leather, and are more durable. HALL and CO.'S SPRING BOOTS supersede lacing or buttoning, and are a great comfort to the ankles. Their Waterproof Portable Dresses for Gentlemen, 21s. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s., which can be carried in the pocket with convenience.

PARALYSIS.
MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of No. 44, FINSBURY CIRCUS, LONDON, earnestly recommends Invalids and Gentlemen of the Medical Profession to persevere the following. It cannot but surprise them, and will prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is perhaps as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire, had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism or anything else could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it; her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanized he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But, notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

"I OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO!—A Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by One who has derived Immense Benefit from the Power of the Galvanic Apparatus.

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically on myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph, I was most happy to find favourable mention made of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg; they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body; of course, I could not stand, and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the east command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, nor even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time I also partially recovered the use of my arms, and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be more resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state, that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial, for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm; but there is every probability of its doing good, for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly Scatica, Rheumatism, Asthma, and Nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Dodbrook, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrook, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends Paralytic Patients residing in the Country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses, as with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence. Invalids are solicited to send to him for his pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded post-free, on his receipt of two postage-stamps. Mr. Halse's residence is at No. 44, Finsbury-circus, London.

IMPRISONMENT FOR CHURCH-RATES.

WILLIAM BIDWELL, a poor man, with a wife and five children wholly dependent on him for their support, having been sentenced at the last Cambridge assizes to six months' imprisonment, for the non-payment of 16s. 6d. church-rate, a Provisional Committee has been formed in London for the purpose of making a collection for his relief, as an expression of the sympathy of the friends of civil and religious liberty with a poor sufferer for conscience sake.

Contributions will be received at the offices of the *Patriot* and *Nonconformist* newspapers.

WEST OF ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

THE COMMITTEE have great pleasure in announcing that the above Establishment is now open for the reception of Pupils. Terms (including Education, School-books, Board and Washing)—For pupils under ten years of age, twenty-three Guineas; above ten years, twenty-seven Guineas; above fourteen years, twenty-nine guineas per annum. A deduction of two Guineas on the above terms for each pupil nominated by a holder of two shares. No advance in terms during the continuance of a pupil in the school. Principal of the Institution, Rev. James Bewglass, M.A., LL.D. Further particulars respecting shares, and the admission of pupils, may be obtained from the Rev. H. Addiscott, and Rev. H. Quick, Honorary Secretaries; or the Rev. J. S. Underwood, Corresponding Secretary, Taunton.

N.B. An additional assistant master is wanted immediately.

TO MINISTERS AND CONGREGATIONS.

THE INCREASED DEMAND for the HYMN-BOOK has led the Publishers to make a FURTHER and considerable REDUCTION in the price. Specimen pages of the various Editions, with all particulars, will be forwarded, free of expense, by

T. WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row, London.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Late Dissenters' and General).

Established 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 3d Vict., c. xx., and 10 Vict., c. 1.

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TABLE, No. I.

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20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 12 0	2 1 5	2 15 7	4 1 1	6 5 3

TABLE, No. II.

WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 18 2	2 8 5	3 3 7	4 10 3	6 13 10

Assurances on Joint Lives and Survivorships, Deferred Annuities, and Endowments for Children, are granted, and Reversions and Life Interests are purchased on liberal terms.

The following are among the distinctive features of the Company:—

1. One-tenth of the entire profits is appropriated, by the Deed of Settlement, to reducing the premiums payable for assuring the lives of Dissenting and Methodist Ministers, or in other ways similarly beneficial to their families.
2. The lowest rate of Premium consistent with security, and the payment of Policies, guaranteed by a capital of One Million.
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Loans granted on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the borrower.

By order of the Directors,

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

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LOANS are ADVANCED by the Company on the security of responsible housekeepers, in sums from £10 10s. to £100, for periods of 25 weeks, at 2½ per cent. or of 50 weeks at 5 per cent., at the option of the borrower; to be repaid by weekly instalments. If the securities are approved by the Directors at their weekly meeting, the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding £100 are advanced by special agreement with the Directors.

Forms of application, containing the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day, price 2d.

ONLY the BEST COALS SOLD, under a penalty

of £200. Coals can be bought at any price. The lowest price for Stewart's, Hetton's, or Lambton's (the best coals that can be obtained), is 29s. per ton, net, guaranteed large and full weight, by CUNDELL and COCKERELL, (late Beard and Co.) C. and C. earnestly recommend their friends not to delay purchasing their winter stock of coals.—Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

RELFE'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA; Strongly

recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty to persons of delicate health, from the superior degree in which it contains the full flavour and highly nutritive quality of the cocoa-nut. The oil of the berry being completely neutralized, it forms a most agreeable beverage, and is very simple in its preparation. Prepared and sold by JOHN RELFE, Tea dealer and Grocer, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, Agent for the sale of Dunn and Fry's Soluble and Granulated Cocoa, Broma, Chocolate and Cocoa Paste, and Essence of Coffee.

GREEN-GINGER WINE.

JOHN STIVENS and Co., of Bristol, London, and Liverpool, beg to inform the purchasers of British Wines that their Original Green-Ginger Wine is made of the best and choicest ingredients, and due care is taken in its composition to make it what it has long been acknowledged to be—the best British Wine made.

Observe the name, "John Stevens and Co." over the neck of each bottle. May be had, wholesale, at the Manufactory, Bristol; Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London; Duke-street, and Henry-street, Liverpool; or of respectable shopkeepers in town and country.

BAPTIST CHURCH, SPANISH TOWN, JAMAICA.

AT a MEETING of the SPANISH TOWN COMMITTEE, held on Monday, September 13, 1847, at 63, King William-street, letters from the Rev. J. M. Phillippo, from his Solicitor, Mr. Harvey, and Resolutions of the Missionaries assembled in public meeting at Kettering, Jamaica, received by the last Packet, were read, and it was resolved that the following statement of their contents should be published in the *Nonconformist* and the *Patriot*.

It is necessary to premise for the information of the Friends and Subscribers to the Baptist Mission, that upon the formation of Mr. Phillippo's Committee, they, at their first Meeting, immediately wrote to Mr. Dowson and to Mr. Phillippo, urging upon both a reference and submission of the whole matter then in litigation to arbitration in England. Mr. Phillippo wrote his consent. Mr. Dowson, in a letter dated February 7, 1846, gave his positive refusal. It is further necessary to state, that Mr. Phillippo duly informed his Committee in England of the several proposals made to him by the DEPUTATION; the first being made immediately upon their arrival out, and the second just before their departure from Jamaica, which last was a proposal of immediate arbitration.

Mr. Phillippo sent to his Committee copies of the whole correspondence, the terms proposed in detail, and the reasons assigned by him for his non-acceptance, as he delivered them in writing to the Deputation in Jamaica. The Committee, after perusing the whole, immediately wrote to Mr. Phillippo their entire approval of his reasons, and of his refusal of the terms proposed, with their advice to him to persevere.

Upon the return of the Deputation to this Country, but not before their departure, Mr. Angus and Mr. Birrell had an interview with Mr. Phillippo's Committee. Very little information was elicited, but the Deputation stated that the Missionaries in Jamaica were adverse to Mr. Phillippo, that they were displeased by the publication of their letter of August 12, 1845, in Mr. Phillippo's case, and that they were minded publicly to withdraw that letter. By the packet in April, 1847, the Spanish Town Committee received a communication from Mr. Phillippo's solicitor in Jamaica, that it had now become necessary for him to remove the proceedings in Chancery by appeal to the Privy Council in England; the Committee wrote to Mr. Harvey their consent and approbation under date May 14th last. They also at the same time wrote to Mr. Phillippo their recommendation that he should advise with two or three of the senior and most judicious Missionaries, that under their advice, assisted by his own solicitor, another effort might be made to induce Mr. Dowson to end the proceedings by mutual negotiation; they advised Mr. Phillippo to do this at any pecuniary sacrifice, so that the Mission property was secured, and his own character, together with the interest of his Church, set free from all further imputation or interference. The Committee at the same time repeated to Mr. Phillippo the statement made to them by the Deputation, respecting the feelings expressed by the Missionaries upon the course he had pursued.

It is not the purpose of Mr. Phillippo's Committee at this time to make any remark upon those circumstances (the time for the discharge of their duty to do so in detail is approaching); they state them now merely as preliminary to the insertion, and to render intelligible the following document, forwarded by Mr. Phillippo, of what was done at the Meeting of the Missionaries at Kettering. Mr. Phillippo's letter is dated August 6, 1847; it was received on the 6th of the present month. He sent the original, signed by the parties present. The following is a copy:—

"Brother Phillippo having made some statements as to the present state of things in Spanish Town in relation to the Chancery suit for the security of the Mission premises,

It was resolved unanimously—

That under all the circumstances existing, this Board are of opinion that Brother Phillippo could not have done otherwise than decline to submit the case to arbitration as suggested by the Deputation from the Parent Society while in the Island, without the concurrence of his Committee in England; and we consider it highly improbable that a just and satisfactory settlement of the case can be effected here by arbitration or otherwise at the present time. With these views they hereby recommend Brother Phillippo to use his utmost efforts, in conjunction with his Committee, to secure an adjustment of the difference by arbitration in England. The Board recommend this as in their opinion the most easy and equitable method that could be adopted, as the case, in all its bearings, having been fully disclosed, arbitrators could form their decision of its merits on the ample documentary evidence that can be supplied by each party in the suit respectively. The only evidence or data on which a decision could be pronounced by judges of the Appellate Court should the matter be submitted for their decision in appeal.

"Secondly, it was resolved,—That Brother Phillippo continues to share our unabated and uninterrupted confidence and sympathy, and we earnestly hope that the unhappy difference so long existing, and throughout which he has exemplified so much Christian forbearance and steadfastness, will be speedily terminated to his satisfaction, to the future prosperity of the cause of God at Spanish Town, and to the welfare of the Mission generally.

(Signed)

THOMAS F. ABBOTT.	P. H. CORNFORD.
WALTER DENDY.	JOHN MAY.
BENJAMIN B. DEXTER.	EDWARD HEWETT.
JOHN HUTCHINS.	CHARLES ARMSTRONG.
JOHN CLARK.	ROBERT GAY.
DAVID DAY.	THOMAS GOULD.
J. E. HENDERSON.	G. R. HENDERSON.
BENJAMIN MILLARD.	SAMUEL HODGES.
THOMAS B. PICKTON.	WILLIAM TEALL.

"To the above list I expect to add that of Mr. Timson and several others, who were not present at the Meeting. Every one who was present signed."

By order of the Spanish Town Committee,

JOSEPH FLETCHER, Treasurer.

London, September 14, 1847.

NATIONAL NONCONFORMIST CLUB.

TO bring the combined power of Evangelical Millions into Christian Action for universal good, by represented Nonconformist Congregations throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands.

Dissenting Congregations in English, Scotch, and Welsh Counties and Channel Island districts, to meet and elect three Deputies to attend the London Conference a month before assembling Parliament, with adjournments, &c., and by united action uphold the objects of the National and Evangelical Alliances, also Anti-State Church and Church-Rate Associations, &c. &c., who will be duly represented in this Conference by the distinguished Heads of their several Councils, and by united influence check bad legislation, and all judgments of the Courts opposed to conscientious Dissent, &c., either by direct appeals to Peers and Commons, or the Crown itself, prior to its fiat given as trustee of the British People, and by publications, through the press, also private circular, enlighten Dissenting Electors, and show their Christian duty in Parliamentary struggles.

Dissenting Ministers, Editors of the Press, Deacons, Trustees, and Heads of Congregations, with Nonconformists in general, are requested to send their Names and Places of Worship, with any valuable information they can give to carry out this object, to Mr. PYKE, where respect and attention will be shown.

A fund of 10s. 6d. annually, payable by each worshipping congregation to this Club through its Minister, Trustees, or Deacons, &c., to be placed under the control of the Conference, will attain all objects.

In times like these, let every Christian, looking to his Redeemer for salvation, remember the warning of the Prophet Isaiah, and the Divine judgments that will assuredly fall upon that people to whom the following words apply,—“WHAT MEAN YE THAT YE BEAT MY PEOPLE TO PIECES, AND GRIND THE FACES OF THE POOR? saith the Lord God of Hosts.”

87, Chancery-lane, and
Verulam Chambers, Lincoln's-inn.

ADELPHI CHAPEL, HACKNEY-ROAD.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the opening of this Place of Worship will be held on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, when TWO SERMONS will be preached, that in the morning by the Rev. Thomas Adkins, Southampton; and that in the evening by the Rev. Thomas Toller, of Kettering. Services to commence at ELEVEN and half-past SIX o'clock. Dinner and Tea will be provided in the school-rooms.

SOIREE TO W. J. FOX, ESQ., M.P.

A PUBLIC TEA-PARTY and SOIREE, to celebrate the Return to Parliament of W. J. FOX, for the Borough of Oldham, will be held at the NATIONAL HALL, 242, High Holborn, on MONDAY, 20th September, 1847.

Mr. WILLIAM LOVETT in the Chair.

Mr. William Howitt, Dr. Epps, Messrs. J. Humffreys Parry, Thomas Cooper, P. A. Taylor, jun., and Thomas Beggs, have already promised to attend and take part in the proceedings.

In the course of the evening a variety of Songs, Duets, Glee, &c. will be sung by Miss Thornton, Mrs. W. Dixon, and Mr. Shoubridge.

Single Tickets, 1s. 6d.; Double (to admit a Lady and Gentleman), 2s. 6d. each; to be had at No. 67, Paternoster-row, and at the National Hall.

Tea on Table at Six o'clock precisely.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

(Established in the year 1829.)

THIS Society having recently lost one of its oldest and most valued friends (John Foster, Esq., of Biggleswade), desires, through its Committee, publicly to record the services which he rendered for so many years, as one of its founders and its first treasurer, and in tendering their sympathy to the surviving members of his honoured family, confidently believe that this Society will still continue to receive from them the countenance it hitherto enjoyed.

The Committee cannot forbear expressing the hope that an institution which has proved of such essential service in aiding “to apprentice the children of Dissenting ministers of evangelical sentiments,” will find among the wealthy of our churches no inconsiderable number who will follow the generous example of one whose life was distinguished for benevolence and liberality in every department of Christian enterprise.

(Signed on behalf of the Committee),

C. J. METCALFE, Esq., Roxton-house, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

Rev. J. SPONG, Mortimer-house, Mortimer-road, Kingsland, SECRETARIES.

NOTE.—Every information respecting this Society may be obtained by letters addressed to the Secretaries as above.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

(Established in the year 1829.)

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors, Members, and Subscribers of this Society, “for assisting to apprentice the children of Dissenting ministers of Evangelical sentiments,” will be held at Cheshunt College-rooms, Blomfield-street, Finsbury-circus, London, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, 1847, at Eleven o'clock, when FOUR CANDIDATES, from the subjoined list, will be elected to the benefit of the Institution.

By order of the Committee

C. J. METCALFE } Secretaries.
JAMES SPONG }

The Poll will commence at Eleven o'clock and close at One precisely.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. George Willmore. | 9. Richard Gabriel Slater. |
| 2. Daniel Powell. | 10. Alexander Spence. |
| 3. Hannah Rees. | 11. Thomas Player. |
| 4. David Jones. | 12. Hardwick Moreland. |
| 5. Ebenezer Allison Selbie. | 13. William Arthur Blackett. |
| 6. Ebenezer Ault. | 14. Martha Warriner. |
| 7. Thomas Coleman. | 15. Julia Selway Glanville. |
| 8. J. Furneaux Jordan. | |

N.B. The votes of the unsuccessful candidates will be carried to their account at the next election.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—JUNIOR

SCHOOL.—Under the Government of the Council of the College. Head Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M. The SCHOOL will OPEN on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The session is divided into three terms—viz., from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each pupil is £15, of which £5 are paid in advance in each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past Nine to three-quarters past Three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to drawing. The subjects taught are—Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages; Ancient and English History; Geography, both physical and political; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing.

Any pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a general examination of the pupils at the end of the session, and the prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. A monthly report of the conduct of each pupil is sent to his parent or guardian. Several of the masters receive boarders. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those on the Faculty of Arts on the 13th of October.—Sept., 1847.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—Faculty of

Arts and Laws.—Session 1847-48.—The SESSION will COMMENCE on Wednesday, October 13, when Professor NEWMAN will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at 2 o'clock precisely.

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Newman.
Greek—Professor Malden, A.M.
Hebrew—Teacher, the Rev. D. W. Marks.
English Language and Literature—Prof. Tom Taylor, A.M.
French Language and Literature—Professor Merlet.
Italian Language and Literature—Professor Pepoli.
Spanish—Teacher, Señor Gil de Tejada.
German Language—Teacher, Mr. Wittich.
Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, A.M.
Mathematics—Professor de Morgan.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—Professor Potter, A.M.
Chemistry—Professor Graham.
Practical Chemistry—Professor Fownes.
Civil Engineering—Professor Harman Lewis, A.M.
Mechanical Principles of Engineering—Professor Eaton Hodgkinson, F.R.S.
Machinery—Professor Bennet Woodcroft.
Architecture—Professor Donaldson, M.I.B.A.
Geology—Professor Ramsay, F.G.S.
Drawing—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
Botany—Professor Lindley, Ph.D.
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor, the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D.
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Creasy, A.M.
Law—Professor Marshman, A.M.
Jurisprudence—Professor Hargreave, B.L.
Schoolmasters, Evening Classes at a reduced fee—Professors Newman, Malden, De Morgan, Potter, and Fownes.

Residence of Students.—Several of the Professors and some of the Junior School receive students to reside with them, and in the Office of the College there is kept a Register of parties unconnected with the College who receive boarders into their families. The Register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

A Flaherty Scholarship of £15 per annum, tenable for four years, will be awarded in the Session of 1847-48, by Examiners to be appointed by the Council, to the best proficient in Classics among the students of the College. A Scholarship will be awarded in January, 1849, for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and in January, 1850, for Classics.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1847.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine commences on the 1st of October.
The Junior School opens on the 23rd of September.

On the 1st of November will be published, No. I. of

THE REPUBLICAN,

“Res publica—The public good.”

A Monthly Magazine, price Twopenny, addressed to all enquiring men, more especially to RADICAL REFORMERS of all classes. In its pages the RIGHTS of MAN will be earnestly advocated, in that calm spirit which can alone prove successful.

IMPORTANT TO NONCONFORMISTS.

Shortly will be published, price 3d.,

THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' ALMANACK, for 1848. This will form the cheapest and most interesting Almanack for Nonconformists ever published. It is intended to represent the views of those who are opposed to all Endowments for Religious and Ecclesiastical purposes, and the connexion of things purely spiritual with those which are strictly secular. Besides the usual Calendar, Tide Tables, Lists of her Majesty's Ministers and the members of the House of Commons, and all matters pertaining to Almanacks, it will contain a series of ably written articles upon the following topics:—What is Religious Freedom?—Christ's Church not a political institution.—Religious Liberty incompatible with a State Church.—Education, what is it, and who ought to impart it?—Ecclesiastical Courts unscriptural, inquisitorial, and tyrannical.—Church-rates unjust and impolitic. What do Dissenters mean by the separation of Church and State.—The obligations of Civil and Religious Liberty to Oliver Cromwell. Dissenters urged to become Freeholders.—The Established Church, its revenues and powers.—Spiritual Freedom.—The opinions of Liberal Members of Parliament as to Ecclesiastical Endowments.—The claims of the Anti-state-church Association.—Correct Statistics of the various Protestant Dissenting Denominations, and other important information as to Religious Societies.—Useful Domestic Receipts, &c. &c. This Almanack, independent of Advertisements, will contain sixty-four closely printed pages in Crown Octavo, and will form altogether one of the cheapest Almanacks ever published. A limited number of Advertisements will be admitted. A circulation of TWENTY THOUSAND is guaranteed.

Just published, Vol. II., price 1s. 6d.; or in cloth lettered, 2s.

THE HISTORY OF THE REVIVAL AND PROGRESS OF INDEPENDENCY IN ENGLAND. By Rev. J. FLETCHER, Editor of the “Select Works and Memoirs of the late Dr. Fletcher,” &c., &c.

Recently published, in one volume, post 8vo, price 8s. 6d.,

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE; its Origin and Development. Containing Personal Notices of its Distinguished Friends in Europe and America. By J. W. MASSIE, D.D., M.R.I.A., Author of “Continental India,” “Recollections of a Tour,” &c., &c.

Recently published, in foolscap 8vo, cloth lettered, price 3s.,

A MEMOIR of the Rev. T. S. M'KEAN, Missionary at Tahiti, who was shot during an Engagement between the Natives and the French. By the Rev. J. A. MILLER, of New Court Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields. With an Introduction by the Rev. A. TIDMAN, Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society.

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